REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,349.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable no special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
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Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* nd payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, as above from Bombay via Kurrachee on FRIDAY, the 12th November. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The AGRA is fitted in the usual style for the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel will leave Kurrachee for London on SATURDAY, the 20th November 1875.

The Kurrachee Steamer leaving Bombay on MONDAY, the 15th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Morby, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875 at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Negapatam	29
„ Darwar	15	„ Pondichery	26
„ Mangalore	16	„ Madras	28
„ Cannanore	17	„ Masulipatam	29
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Coconada	30
„ Calicut	18	„ Vizagapatam	Dec. 1
„ Beypore	18	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Cochin	19	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Alleppey	19	„ False Point	3
„ Tuticorin	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	5
„ Colombo	22		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucoe Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMMERAH.

The S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

Nov. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves BUSREH	1
„ Kurrachee	16	„ Mahomerah	1
„ Gundel	20	„ Fao	2
„ Jask	21	„ Bushire	3
„ Bunder Abbas	21	„ Linga	5
„ Linga	23	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	25	„ Muscat	12
„ Fao	27	„ Kurrachee	17
„ Mahomerah	27	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive Busreh	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. AGRA, 1,906 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 12th November 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALIA, 840 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Crowden will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangroie, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H. P. Commander J. Avant, as above on TUESDAY, the 9th November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Bhatia,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jeytapore,	Goa (Panjim), and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *Via* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	42 Gs.	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35 „	22	9	
Port Said	30 „	21	9	
Messina	50 „	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50 „	34	14	
Leghorn	50 „	34	14	
Genoa	50 „	34	14	
Marseilles	52 „	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 7 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 1st and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GEONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Rumman Street,

Bombay, 30th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Nov.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson.	2259	400	11th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 16th Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CEYLON, (2,012 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 13th November 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 2nd November, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

PASSENGERS for the S.S. EUROPA are requested to go on board on TUESDAY EVENING as the Steamer will sail on the MORNING of WEDNESDAY, the 14th November.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
4th November, 1875. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow. Liverpool. Bombay.

	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2930	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool. Suez.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 6th October 1875.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS,

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Rail ngs; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms; Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours, &c. Plain and Ornamental Cast ngs of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated catalogue with Price List and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow: and 54 Upper Thames St., London. (All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; th s is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gent'emen, yours very respectfully,

L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES," the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF QUICKSILVER.

TO-MORROW, THUR-DAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Warehouse of Morarjee Nathu at Israel's Musjid, by order of Mooltanee Mo omull Teerathdas, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Mo.lchund Motechund, the following goods, viz:—

5 Bottles of Quicksilver.

A deposit of 26 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAILORS' DINNER.—MEMBERS of the SAILORS' ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE are INFORMED that they will obtain their ROSETTES at the MUNDWA, ESPLANADE, at 2-30 P. M. on THURSDAY, the 11th inst.

By Orde of the Committee,
PRENDERGAST WALSH, Major,
Hony. Secy. Seamen's Entertainment Reception Committee.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—CONVEYANCE OF COTTON TO COLABA SIDINGS.—Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, the 22nd November, instant, until further notice, COTTON brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the owners, be conveyed DIRECT to this Company's SIDINGS at COLABA.

On account of the longer distance over which the Cotton will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pice per maund will be made in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton brought by this Railway into Bombay.

Consignees must, in the case of Cotton that is consigned to Colaba, make their own arrangements to take delivery at the sidings, as is now done at other stations of this Company in Bombay.

A wharfage charge of four annas per Maund for each day, or part of a day, will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed within Twenty-four hours after arrival.

Senders should state on the Consignment Note, that the Cotton is to be sent to the Colaba Sidings. Cotton not so ordered to be sent to Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Boree Bunder.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th November 1875.

ENTOMOLOGY.

BUTTERFLY NETS, FORCEPS, INSECT BOXES, CAMPHOR DRYING BOTTLES, PINS, CORK SHEETING, CHLOROFORM, DISSECTING INSTRUMENTS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PHOSPHODYNE.

WE regret that owing to the DELAY attending the ARRIVAL of the S. S. DECCAN'S CARGO we shall be UNABLE to EXECUTE ORDERS for the above VALUABLE MEDICINE until the 10th or 11th November. All orders received have been registered.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SPECTACLES.

EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.
Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, a large Comfortable BUNGALOW at Byculla, Clare Road, No. 8, with Godown, Stable and a large compound Apply to R. HORMUSJEE BOTTLEWALLA, No. 90, Borah Bazaar Street.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have received a large consignment of well selected Fancy Goods such as Chandeliers, Glassware, Crockery, 4-in-hand Harness, several sets of double and single Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

Also handsome Cutchwork Tea Services.

All information regarding buying and selling can be obtained from,

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

COOKE AND KELVEY,

COURT JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
(TEMPORARY BRANCH)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY invite attention to their Stock.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
GOLD REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES.
MASSIVE GOLD CHAINS.
MASONIC JEWELS.
ANNUAL CLOCKS.
HANDSOME CENTRE PIECES.
SILVER TEA SETS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER PRESENTATION CUPS.
VENETIAN MIRRORS.
MUSICAL BOXES.
&c., &c., &c.

COOKE & KELVEY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS PER P. & O. STEAMER.

GOLD LACES.
GOLD EDGING.
GOLD TRACING.
GOLD OLIVETS.
GOLD BUTTONS.
GOLD LACE BELTS.
GOLD SWORD KNOTS.
GOLD WIRE STAFF LACE.
GOLD BULLION EPAULETS.
GOLD STARS and CROWNS.
GENERAL'S BELTS and SASHES.
STAFF and INFANTRY TASCHES.
HELMETS.
BLACK MILLED DOE.
BLUE STAFF SERGE.
PEARL SILK LONG HOSE.
MINIATURE MEDALS.
WHITE CORDED RIBBON.
SADDLE CLOTHS and TRIMMINGS.
FOLDING COURT HATS.
SILVER CROWNS and STARS.
BADGES.
MOHAIR LACE.
MOHAIR BRAID and EDGING.
MOHAIR OLIVETS and TRACING.
LINEN COLLARS.
WHITE SHIRTS with MILITARY FRONTS.
WHITE SHIRTS with PLAIN FRONTS.
OXFORD SHIRTS.
FRENCH PRINTED SHIRTS.
ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
OVERLAND TRUNKS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS TO THE "ROYAL TOURIST" AND "ENTRE ACTE," BOMBAY.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
8 & 10, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND 22 & 23 RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a HANDSOME TORNOUT—Dogcart (built by Windover) and Fast-trotting Australian Mare. Dogcart nearly new. Address X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an ENGLISH PHAETON and AUSTRALIAN HORSE. A stylish Turnout. Address "Jamesie," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, just landed, a HANDSOME open BAROUCHE, with German Shutting, lined blue Morocco. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

HAMILTON and GRIEVES'S DRY CHAMPAGNE (the Wine used at the Byculla Club,) Rs. 47 per dozen. Wm. WATSON & Co., 24, Apollo Street.

DUTCH BEER (VALKER BEER)—Cheap, sound, light, wholesome, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. Rampart Row.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE—A HAND-SOME LAND U by LAURIE and MARSER, with a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, about 17 hands high. Apply to Mr. BROMLEY, Cumballa Hill, or No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

Price—Rupees Four.

Contents:—

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*The Indian Statesman*).

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railway serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the small st possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

A very pretty little volume with the above title has just come to hand. It bears the marks of the great care and rouble bestowed upon it. There are two beautiful maps at the commencement of the book: one executed at the Government Photozincographic Office in Poona. This map must have cost a good deal of trouble to render it such a correct copy, on a reduced scale, of Colonel Laughton's map of Bombay. The other map is well known to us as the handsome map of India which comes to us with the Indian Travellers' Guide. The book is in the most portable form—a diminutive quarto, and is exceedingly chaste in its exterior, the printing is small but beautifully clear, and the paper is of the very best quality—making the whole a book that it is pleasant to possess. The contents in their details are full of interest and almost entirely new.

Looking at the book as a whole, we do not think that Mr. Maclean will be disappointed in his expectation that it will take rank as a standard guide to Bombay. It deserves to do so.

(*Bombay Catholic Examiner*)

The book of the day in Bombay is "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," with a copy of which we have been favoured. We call it the book of the day, not that it is a mere ephemeral production, but because it is a book in harmony with the event of the day, the coming of the Heir-Apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

(*Bombay Guardian.*)

Mr. Maclean of the *Bombay Gazette* has prepared a "Guide to Bombay," and we have much pleasure in acknowledging receipt of a copy of the same. It has a map of Bombay and a map of India, gives an outline of the history of Bombay and of the rise of the British power in Western India, and gives a detailed account of the population and of the trade and industry of this port. There is also a description of the city, with an account of Native festivals. A Directory follows. On the whole, this volume is fitted to be useful to strangers visiting the city and to all who wish to become acquainted with Bombay.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP—On LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, One FIRE ENGINE, Seven CHAIN PUMPS, Two ROAD ROLLERS.

For particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

J. E. HODGSON Secretary.
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

THE Undersigned have received FOR SALE on COMMISSION by the Steam Ship PEKIN some very CHASTE SETS of TABLE-GLASS FOR TWELVE. Price Rs. 300 per Set.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTH-DAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

BEST REFINED KEROSINE OIL 120° PROOF.

Kerosine STREET LANTERNS for Illuminating Streets, Compounds and Buildings to fit on posts or to hang on trees.

Best American FLUID.

Best American DRILLS.

American folding and common LADDERS. Light Portable, and Strong. Convenient for illuminating purposes.

American FORCE PUMPS for watering Gardens and invaluable in case of Fire.

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DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS, AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT of each of the Company's Establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

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MEDICINE CHESTS,
In a variety of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *Travellers* and *Up-country Residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family*, or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES
And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS),
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS
AND CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES,
Of every description.

PERFUMERY
AND TOILET REQUISITES,
Of every description.

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With every requisite for practising the Art.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,
For Chemical, Engineering, Mathematical, Meteorological Optical, and General Scientific Purposes.

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THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT, AND VARIED STOCK IN INDIA OF

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FESTIVE SEASON,

AT THE SEVERAL ESTABLISHMENTS

OF

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES!

National Song.

Composed by BRINLEY RICHARDS.

Song with Words and Piano Accompaniment	Rs. 2-0	* Pianoforte, very easy, fingered, "Dew Drops"	Rs. 0-8
Pianoforte, arrangement by Brinley Richards	„ 2-0	*The arrangements marked * are also suitable for the Harmonium.*	
Pianoforte, easy arrangement by B. Richards	„ 1-8		
Pianoforte, easy Duet by B. Richards	„ 2-0	Arranged for Military Band	„ 3-0
* Pianoforte, very easy, fingered by Smallwood	„ 0-8	Arranged for Orchestral Band	„ 3-0
Pianoforte, very easy, "Home Treasures"	„ 1-4		

NEW LISTS OF POPULAR SONGS AND PIANOFORTE MUSIC CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

S. Rose & Co., Sole Agents in Bombay for

The Genuine Grand Square "Sympathetic" Pianoforte.

These Noted Pianos are guaranteed to stand the climate in any part of India. They are unrivalled for Tone, Touch, Finish, and Durability.

New and Second-hand Pianofortes.

Grand Square Pianofortes by Broadwood and Sons, or by Collard and Collard.....from Rs. 250 to Rs. 550

Semi-Grand Pianofortes by Broodwood and Sons, Collard and Collard, or by Stodart.....from Rs. 309 to Rs. 450

Full Grand Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, Broadwood and Sons, or by Stodart.....Rs. 450 to Rs. 1,200

Pianofortes sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on application.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants.

Harmoniums, and American Organs.

Solid Oak 5 Octaves, New Broad-reed with 2 blowers	Rs. 100 to 120
Solid Mahogany ditto ditto ditto	„ 140
Solid Oak, 5 Octaves, 3 Stops, Wind Indicator and 2 Blowers	„ 200
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ, Five-Octaves, Double Reed, Five Stops, Self adjusting Reed Valves; Improved Bellows; Ivory fronts to Keys; Clothed Mortises, &c. Patent Resonant Case. Panelled front and sides, best finish	Cash 500

The New Alexandre Organ.

S. ROSE & CO. ARE APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

Solid Walnut wood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, 3 Stops	Rs. 400
Solid Walnutwood Resonant Case, Compass 5 Octaves, 9 to 8; 8 Stops—1, Flute; 2, Lieblich Gedact; 3, Dulciana; 4, Vox Humana; 5, Ganba; 6, Dispason; 7, Principal; 8, Subbass; Automatic Swell, Knee Swell. The tone is soft and full. The wind easily sustained. Nett Cash	Rs. 800

Pianofortes, Harmoniums and Organs tuned by contract.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Minstrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120	Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in complete	from Rs. 120 to Rs. 160
Guitars	„ „ „ 25 to „ 85	Travelling Case, com-	
Banjos	„ „ „ 12 to „ 45	Fifes, with G. S.	
Tambourines	„ „ „ 4 to „ 20	Keys	„ „ „ 15 to „ 30
English Concertinas	„ „ „ 63 to „ 250	Flageolets	„ „ „ 2 to „ 25
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	„ „ „ 15 to „ 46	Flutes, with G. S. Keys	„ „ „ 20 to „ 64
Flutinas and Accordeons	„ „ „ 3 to „ 64	Clarionets	from Rs. 0 to Rs. 88
		Triangles, with Beater	„ „ „ 5 to „ 10
		Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	„ „ 2
		Ballad Horns	„ „ 5 „ 110
		Hand Organs	„ „ „ „ 5
		Cornets	„ „ „ 30 to „ 100
		Post Horns	„ „ „ 5 to „ 15

Military Band Instruments.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments are now ready, and Copies will be forwarded upon application to S. Rose & Co.

Musical Boxes,

S. ROSE & Co. have an unequalled variety of self-performing Musical Boxes with New Patent Winder. A List of Tunes, with Prices of the Musical Boxes, will be sent on application to

S. ROSE & CO., 10, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MRS. JACOB HUNT,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 9TH NOVEMBER 1875.

MARKET close for holiday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. COOMASSIE, 908 tons, Captain J. Graham, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP INDIA, 1,163 tons, Captain W. R. Moran, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (June 24th), with a cargo of 1,599 tons coals.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain J Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eleven deck passengers.

THE BARQUE PALESTINE, 608 tons, Captain H. Scuveutt, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Mauritius (September 29th), with a cargo of sugar, and two native first class and twenty deck passengers.

THE S. S. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain W. Mackay, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Balington, Mr. Crustnaps, family and servant, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon, Miss Okane and two ladies, Mrs. Paterson and family, and Mr. Groenlis.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Palestine	Scuveutt	Mauritius, Sept. 29.
	India	Moran	Liverpool, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	Coast and Carwar.
	Coomassie (s)	Graham	Liverpool.

The Steamer Europa, Mackay, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Centaure, to Mauritius.
Steamer J. C. Stevenson, for Liverpool.
Steamer America, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

MADRAS.

Nov. ARRIVALS.

5 Khandalla (s) .... Calcutta.
C. W. Anderson (s). ..... Negapatam.

Nov. DEPARTURE.

3 Mathilda .... Covelong.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 50 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee.
Coomassie s, 1,600 bags wheat Finlay, Scott and Co.
Atalanta s, 55 bales wool, N Khatow.
J C Stevenson s, 184 bales cotton, B Chutoorbhoy; 25 bales wool, B Ramchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 8TH NOVEMBER 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·804
Temperature (Shade)	81·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·1
Dew Point	67·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·648
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=9)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·4
Minimum do. do.	72·8
General Direction of wind—NNE, ENE. WNW, NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	240

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH NOV., 8 P.M.

Latest dates from China
Via Singapore, 9th Nov., 12-30 P.M.—Time in transit 9 hours 1 minute.

Latest dates from Australia.
Via Singapore, 6th Nov., 8-9 P.M.—Time in transit 54 hours 40 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th Nov. to 8 P.M. of the 9th Nov. were follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 42	0 4
" Kurrachee	0 53	0 10
" Madras	0 20	0 7

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 8.

Warden, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Sattara.
Clarke, Major, Bengal 4th Hussars, on leave, from England.
Pagan, Captain, on leave, from Europe, per Europa.
Dick on, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Neemuch.
Maclean, Surg Major, Bombay A M D, on leave from Deolalee
Hornby, Sub Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, to join, from England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, October 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ed his return to duty on the forenoon of the 20th Oct 1875, the unexpired portion (seven days) of the privilege leave of absence granted him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 3113, of 23rd Aug 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J Goldney, Extra Assistant Commissioner, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the forenoon of the 21st Oct 1875, from th six months' leave of absence granted him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 4187, of 11th Dec 1874, the unexpired portion (six days) of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Maj W G Wakefield, Deputy Comr, Kangra, has been permitted by the Govt of India to remain at Simla for one week, beyond the leave of absence granted him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 3135, dated 30th Sept 1875, on duty connected with the conference of officers of the Forest Department.

Capt L Macdonald, Station Staff Officer, Jhelum, is invested, under Sec 20 of Act XXII of 1864, with power to try breaches of Cantonment Rules and Regulations within the cantonment of Jhelum.

The continuation of "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 1866, of 20th Sept 1875, the privilege leave of absence granted to Capt P L N Cavagnari, Offg Depy Comr, Kohat, is extended to thirty days.

The Hon the Lieut-Govr is pleased, under the provisions of Sec 123 of the Cod Criminal Procedure, to invest, Mr R Clarke, Offg Depy Comr, Shahpur, with power to try summarily all the offence mentioned in Sec 222 of the said Code.

Mr R W Trafford, Offg Depy Comr, Sialkot, officiated as Cantonment Magt of Sialkot, in addition to his other duties, for two days, viz, 10th and 11th Oct 1875.

Mr C P Bird, Asst Comr, Simla, is invested with the powers of a Judge of Small Causes, under Sec 16 of Act XI of 1865, to be exercised temporarily in the Court of Small Causes at Simla.

Maj A F P Harcourt, Offg Depy Comr, Jhang, is invested with the powers described in Sec 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Lieut-Col W G Dawes, Additional Comr, Jullundur Division is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supdt of that Division with effec from the forenoon of the 20th Oct 1875, vice M F G Mowbill, whose services have been placed at the disposa of the Govt of India, by Tel.

Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Comr, having reported his arriva at Bombay on the 21st Oct 1875, the unexpired portion of forty days of the furlough granted him in "Punjab Government Gazette" Order No 4227 of 11th Dec 1873, is hereby cancelled.

Mr L Heath, Asst Engr, 1st grade attached to the Karnal Division of the Western Jumna Canal, is invested with the powers of a Magi of the 3rd class under Sec 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised under Act VIII of 1873, within the limits of the Karnal Division, to which he is at present attached.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Col E N Perkins resumed charge of the Office of Dist Supdt of Police, Jhelum, on the forenoon of the 16th Oct, on return from the sick leave granted him by Punjab Order No 46 of the 14th April.

Col E N Perkins, Dist Supdt of Police, Jhelum, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave, preparatory to taking furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E J deLautour, R A, Commdt, Hazara Mountain Battery, is granted leave of absence for thirty days, from the 3rd Nov 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to furlough granted in G G O No 1072, dated 29th Oct 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major-Genl R Maclagan, R E, Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D, has obtained privilege leave on full pay for one month, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th Oct 1875

Major W H Mackey, Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D, and Offg Supdg Engr, 1st Circle, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D, during the absence of Major-Genl R Maclagan, on privilege leave.

Capt R Lovett, R E, Kohat Division, was allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave, with effect from the 17th March 1875, on his return to India from furlough.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 2792 E I, of 30th June last, Capt E C Garston, Ex-Engr, 3rd Grade, of the 1st Division Bari Doab Canal, returned from the leave therein granted him on the forenoon of the 5th Oct 1875. The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr J MacDonald is appointed a Temporary Clerk, 2nd Class, 2nd grade, and posted to the Office of the Supdg Engr Sirhind Canal Circle, which he joined on the forenoon of the 14th Oct 1875.

Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr 2nd Grade, attached to the 5th Division Sirhind Canal, is granted privilege leave for three days, in extension of the three months' special leave granted him in Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 1917 E I, of 3rd May 1875.

With reference to Punjab Govt, Irrigation Branch, Notification No 3194 W I of 18th July last, Mr M H Duncan, Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, returned from the privilege leave therein granted him on the forenoon of the 13th Oct 1875, and took over charge of the Head Works, Western Jumna Canal, from Sergt W James, Sub-Engr, 1st Grade on the afternoon of the 16th idem.

The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

Mr L F MacLean, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Division Sirhind Canal, which he left on the forenoon of the 21st Oct 1875, to the Supdg Engr 1st Circle, Sirhind Canal, which e joined on the afternoon of the same date.

Mr B W Beale, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, from the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, which he left on the af ernoon of the 20th Sept 1875, to the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, which he joined on the afternoon of the 22nd Idem.

Mr G W Wyse, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, which he left on the afternoon of the 22nd Sept 1875, to the Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals, which he joined on the forenoon of the 23rd Idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 6.)

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Mr A J L Cappel, Offg Depy Director Genl of Telegraph in India, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Sec 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1875.

Mr J H Faris, a Sub-Asst of the 2nd grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months, under Sec 3 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd Oct 1875.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

Capt R Hudleston, Depy Comr, 2nd class, Haidrabad Assigned Districts, officiated in the 1st class from the 25th March to 9th April 1874

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Maj D C Walker, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Fort William to Dinapore Division Military Works.

Maj Walter Dixon Division from Mr G W Dodsworth, C E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on the forenoon of 28th Oct 1875.

Maj D C Walker, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, made over, and Mr. W H Johnson, C E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, received over charge of the Fort William Division on the forenoon of 19th Oct 1875.

With reference to Notification No 30, dated the 23rd July last, Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Allahabad Division, returned from the three months' leave on the morning of 21st instant.

With reference to Supdg Engr's Notification No 31 of 14th Sept 1875, Mr G S Crumb, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Bareilly Division, Military Works, availed himself of one month's privilege leave on the 28th Sept 1875, and returned on the 21st Oct 1875. The unexpired portion of his leave (six days) is hereby cancelled.

CONSULTING ENGINEER'S OFFICE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

With reference to the Notification of the Govt of India, P W Depy, No 655, dated 26th Oct 1875, Major F S Stratton R Supdg Engr, 1st grade, joined this Department on the 28th Oct last.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Capt Henry Stephen Hutchinson, R E C, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, for fifteen days, under Chapter VI, Sec 21, of the Civil Leave Code.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24th and 25th vict Cap 67, the Gover Genl in Council is pleased to direct that H Ex's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lt-Govt of Bengal.

Mr B L Gupta, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Sanskrit, has been presented with the au horiz d donation of Rs 4,000.

Mr D F Addis, of the Beng l Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 1,000

Mr J F Bradbury, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Pr ficiency in Urdu, has been presented with the author ed donati n of Rs 1,000.

Mr G Stevenson, of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of High Pr ficiency in Uriya, has been presented with the authoriz d donation of Rs 1000.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr A Mathews, temporary Overseer, 2nd grade. Indus Valley State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Baboo Kanchi Bhusan Mookerjee, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, attached to the Delhi Division, Rajpootana State Railway, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr T R Wynne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his return, on the forenoon of 27th Oct 1875, from the three months' leave, granted him in notification No 870E, dated 30th July 1875.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr S Williams, Accountant, 4th grade, Office of Controller of Accounts, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1875.

With reference to P W Dept Notifications Nos. 395 and 398, dated respectively the 23rd Aug and 4th Sept 1875, Mr T Moss made over, and Maj P Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Office of Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 6th Sept 1875.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr T C Beardsmore, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, is granted sixty-one days' privilege leave with effect from such date as he may have been permitted to avail himself of it.

With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No 138 of the 19th Aug 1875, Mr A J Bell, Ex Engr, 3rd grade reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 27th inst, and is posted to the Office of the Suptdg Engr, Upper Scinde Division.

Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director Genl of the Post Office.

Mr J Digne has been appointed to officiate as Supt, Dead Letter Office, Madras, for two months and two days, with effect from the 15th Aug 1875.

Three months, extension of leave on medical certificate has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India to the Reverend A Eschelbach, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt R H Grant, R A, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, by Govt of Bombay, with letter from the 1st Nov 1875, will be charged with the duty of forming the various encampments connected with the visit of H R H the Prince of Wales to India.

Surg C E Dwyer, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, to officiate temporarily as Residency Surg at Mandalay, with effect from the date of taking charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the administrative Medical Staff of A H British Forces:—

Surgn Maj N H Stewart M D, H M's British Forces, in medical charge of the Sanitarium, is appointed to be Supdg Staff Surg Maj Presidency Circle, from the date on which he takes over charge of his office from Offg Suptdg Surgn Maj J Kellie M D who reverts to the H M A.

The service of Surg A Deane, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge of the 39th The Myngoonie Regt are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces.

The fuel sup to Europe on Medical certificate, granted to Capt S W genner, of the Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Military Works Branch, P W Dept, in G G O No 853 of 1875, will be held to have effect from the 4th May 1875, instead of from the 14th Aug 1875, as notified in G G O No 999 of 1-75.

The under-mentioned Officer is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which wil be granted to him by the Govt of the Straits Settlements:—

Capt Charles Robert Bradstreet, of the Madras General List Infantry, 1st Wing 8th, 18th Regt, Madras N I.

Sub-Conductor William Mathews, of the Army Commissariat Dept, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 23rd Aug 1875, to visit Chuner on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.

The appointment of Lt C Roberts, of the 72nd Foot, as Offg Depy Asst Qr Mr G-nl, notified in G G O No 461 of the 4th May 1875, will be held to have effect from the 17th March 1875, the date on which he took over the duties of his appointment.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Daniell, of the B S C, 1st Wing 8 btn, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under rules IX and XV of Regulations of 1868.

Capt Gervoys Richard Grylls, of the B S C, Qr Mr, 1st Regt of N I, for two years, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Col George Money Baltrye, of the B S C, Post Master Genl, 1st Grade, Bombay, for twenty months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 8th Dec 1875.

Lt Col Edward Baillie Hobday, of the B S C, 2nd-in-Comd, and Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpo er) Regt of N I, for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt Gerald Ward Martin, of the B S C, Asst Suptt, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey D pt, for two years under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officer has been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Alfred John Forsyth Reid, of the B I S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade Military Works Branch, P W Dept, for two years, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868 with effect from the 14th Oct 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay.

This cancels G G O No 1048 of 1875

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

Infantry—Lt Col (Bt Col) Gordon Caulfield, promoted to Col with Colonel's allowance, from 31st Oct 1875, agreeably to paragraph 13 of Secy of State's despatch published in G G O No 860 of 1862.

Infantry—Maj Montague Millett, promoted to Lt Col, from 31st Oct 1875, vice Lt Col (Bt Col) G Caulfield, promoted.

Cadre of the 43rd N I—Capt Robert Hastie Inglis, to be Major, from 31st Oct 31st, 1875, vice L Col (Bt Col) G Caulfield, promoted.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj Genl Joh. Talbot Shakespear, of the B I S C, for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt E F Chapman, of the R A, Depy Asst Qr-Mr Genl, President y District, d te of arrival a Bombay, 21st Oct 1875

Capt C Hall, 40th Regt of the B I S C, 2nd in Command, and Wing Officer of the Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, date of arrival at Bombay, 23rd Oct 1875.

The u der mentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Capt G MacGill, of the General List Infantry, G G O No 998 of 1875, 2nd Sirius, 1st Oct 1875, from Calcutta.

Sub-Conductor W Tennant, Probationary Millman of the Gun Powder Factory, Ishapore, G G O No 1026 of 1875, per Khiva, 7th Sept 1875, from Calcutta.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, November 6.)

Surg Maj J F Barter, Offg Inspr Genl of Jails, received charge of the Nagpur Central Jail from Surg Maj J Law, supt, Central Jail, Amraotee, transferred to Haidarabad.

Twenty days' leave of absence, under Chapter VII, rule 1, of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr S Jacob, C S, Asst Comr, Seoni, from such date as he may avail himself of it, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Ten days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr G H Hinde, Offg Inspr of Schools, Northern Circle, from the 1st Dec next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lt C I C B Lucie Smith, Depy Comr, is appointed to officiate as Comr, Jubbulpore Division, from the date he may receive charge from Mr C W Carpenter, C S, Offg Comr, until the arrival from furlough of Mr C Grant, C S, Comr, Jubbulpore Division, or until further orders.

Surg D F Bateman, in Civil Medical charge of the Saugor district received charge of the Saugor Jail from Mr J F Goodridge Asst Comr on the 15th ultimo, before noon.

Six months' leave of absence is granted to 2nd class Hospital Asst Illahee Buksh, from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Six months' leave of absence on Medical certificate is granted to Mr Hamidi Fazlul Kadar, Extra Asst Comr, Raipur, in extension of the leave granted to him in Notifications N s 376 and 1323, dated 19th Oct 1874, and 12th April 1875, respectively.

Mr L J Ommaney, 1st grade, Patrol and Offg Collr of Customs, to be Collr of Customs 4th grade, from the date that he may take charge of the Saugor Collectorate.

Mr C Lucas, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Betul, reported his arrival and assumed charge of that dist from Col J Ashburner, Depy Comr, on the 30th ultimo, before noon.

Mr W M ow, C S, Comr, Narbada Division assumed charge of his office from Lt-Col C B Lucie Smith, Offg Comr, on the 29th ultimo, before noon.

Mr S J Pigott, Accountant 1st grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant-Controller, Public Accounts, Central Provinces, three months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the 8th current.

Mr F C Anderson, C S, Asst Comr, have been appointed Smurty, to the Local Committee, Jubbulpore.

LODGE CALEDONIA.—The MEMBERS and BRETHREN who purpose attaching themselves to LODGE CALEDONIA, for the LAYING of the FOUNDATION STONE at PRINCE'S DOCK upon THURSDAY, the 11th instant, are REQUESTED to assemble there at 3-45 P.M.

By Order of the R. W. M.
W. MAULE, Secretary.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MOULE—November 5th, at Mirzapore, the wife of H.D. Moule, C.S., of a son.
TURNER—November 1st, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant C.S., Turner, R. E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAIN—STEEL—November 4th, at Jounpore, by the Rev. T. Leupolt, D. D. Bain, Esq., youngest son of W. P. Bain, Esq., M.D., London, to Florence Maida, youngest daughter of the late Henry S eel, E q., of Bungpore, Bengal.
HOGAN—MACMILLAN—November 2nd, at Simla, at the Union Church, by the Rev. J. Fordyce, Henry Hogan to Eva Macmillan.

DEATH.

RICKETTS—Charlotte Anna, the wife of George H. M. Rickett, C.B., B.C.S., aged 32.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1875.

WE suppose for the nonce Bombay is the most fashionable city in the world; certainly the most "correct" place to be in or to have been in for the seven days succeeding the 7th November 1875. We might hymn its glories in flowing periods of magnificent Telegraphese with, "barbaric pearl and gold" and kindred journalistic "properties," which are always in stock and do not spoil by use, interspersed with a liberal hand. But we refrain with the modest expression of the hope that our visitors are enjoying themselves, and that our citizens, hotel-keepers and happy possessors of hired carriages especially, like it as much as they expected. Meanwhile, although we are apt to forget it, there is a world outside Bombay which is going on much as usual. The top layer of Society in India is very thin, and is certainly at present better represented in Bombay than in the provinces, where the Society, left unaffected by the Prince's arrival, has certainly lost its cream. But to the bulk of the people any great event makes very little difference. The scantily clad, and equally scantily fed, cultivator has, perhaps, not heard of the arrival of the Queen's son, as he works in his field the reverse of him whose happiness *solutus omni fœnore* forsooth sung. The wary trader makes no holiday, but continues to drive hard bargains with his usual victims. Those who go to Courts know that something unusual has happened, for these are shut, but we much doubt if it is known why. And another potentate in the dreary Mofussil is holding a rival levee which will also be attended by thousands. The god Vitoba at Pundherpore is at home to worshippers on the 9th, 10th and 11th. His votaries will number no "kings," and will probably be recruited almost entirely from the humblest classes; but perhaps his honour is the greater as they come, at what must be to them considerable expense, from all parts of the Empire.

Yet his glory is somewhat diminished if the money test be taken. Vitoba's receipts have, we are afraid, somewhat fallen off of late years since a fee of five annas was levied from each pilgrim, who consider this as part of their offering to the deity; and the money which went before to the enrichment of the custodians of the shrine is now expended in providing water and other sanitary necessaries for those from whom it is levied. Pundherpore is now one of the few towns in India with water laid on from a reservoir all over it, so that to the inhabitants of Pundherpore at least these pilgrimages are not an unmixed evil. The town itself is one of about sixteen thousand inhabitants; and, thanks chiefly to these "fairs," as they are called, in a fairly thriving condition. It boasts its Court-house, it is the chief town of a talooka, and its medical wants are attended to, not by an Apothecary, as those of other Mofussil towns are, but by an Assistant Surgeon. Now, it so happens that the three native gentlemen who fill the three offices of Subordinate Judge, Mamlutdar, and Doctor (if we have written these down in the wrong order of precedence we apologise to him or them we have wronged) are all representatives of the young Bombay or advanced party, to whom English is as their native tongue, and whose ideas are borrowed rather from the West then from the East.

These gentlemen, we hear, have resolved that, on such an occasion as the visit of the Heir to the Throne, Vitoba shall not have it all his own way, even in his own day and in his favoured city. They are, our informant tells us, celebrating the more unusual event in a manner which, had it been in honour of the father instead of the son, would have been perfect in its complimentary appropriateness. They have resolved to hold, and are holding, an Exhibition in honour of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Our correspondent writes:—"I was admitted to a private "view of the Exhibition which is to be opened "on the 8th. All parts of the Presidency "have been invited to exhibit and most of the "large towns have responded; and, although the "show is somewhat scanty, there is considerable "variety—Kurrachee, Nagpore, Ahmedabad, Rajcote, Ahmednuggar, Poona, and several other "towns being represented. The objects exhibited are principally silks, carpets, silver ornaments, pottery (from Kurrachee), plaster figures "(from Poona), and other articles of daily "use and ornament in this country. Every "thing was not unpacked; but, among other "rarities, I saw a gun made at Nagpore and "a set of stumps with bats and cricket-balls from "Rajcote, which latter will probably astonish "the natives who have not seen sahibs at play. "The whole was being carefully arranged in a "large 'warra' belonging to the Chief of Sangli, "kindly lent for that purpose, and an arch on "which was to be inscribed the loyal legend "'Long live the Prince of Wales' was in process "of erection at the entrance. Everything has "been planned, got up, and brought so far entirely "by the native officers living at Pundherpore, "and no Englishman has had any hand in it." Thus our correspondent, in a somewhat prosaic and matter-of-fact style. We trust the worshippers of Vitoba will appreciate the treat provided for them; that the exhibitors may find purchasers for their goods (this is, we believe, the aim of exhibitors in all countries and continents), and that the projectors of this original and appropriate plan of celebrating the arrival of His Royal Highness may have the only reward they look for, that of finding it a success, which may console them for the untimely coincidence of the Prince's arrival with the fair preventing them going to Bombay to see this City in its gala state.

IT is said that Mr. Clement Colvin, Sir Louis Malet's ex-Private Secretary, is coming out with him to India.

AT a meeting held at Bangalore on Friday last, it was decided to print the native address (Bangalore) to the Prince of Wales in golden letters on parchment, and place it in an elaborately worked sandalwood box.

THE presentations to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at to-day's levee will, we understand, number about one thousand. There were applications for three times that number of tickets. None of the Native Princes will attend the levee.

THE Madras Government have sanctioned the closing of the local fund schools at Kamavarapucotta, Vasantavada and Bhimadole, and state that they afford further instances of the successful competition of pial schools with those established and directly managed by Local Fund Boards.

THE watering arrangements for the cavalry taking part in Monday's procession were, we hear, very discreditable. None at all, indeed, were made for the Poona Horse from their encampment to the Parell Road, a distance of a mile and a quarter, and the consequence was that the men got covered with dust. Even where the Prince's route lay, the arrangements were very indifferent, except in those places where the shade prevented the poor sprinkling of water from drying up.

THE suggestion to entertain the sepoy troops of this Garrison, by oversight was made to form a separate matter. We are requested to state that all sums subscribed will be handed over to the Reception Committee in order that that body may make arrangements to deal with the N. I. troops upon the same principle as the petty officers, seamen, marines, and men of regiments have been dealt with. The object of the gentlemen who started the proposal is that the Native troops should participate in a similar manner in the present rejoicing as their European comrades.

AMONGST the personages in the procession of Monday who were cheered by the crowd we omitted to mention a gallant staff officer who rode a powerful and rather ungainly horse, which became very restive near the Bombay Club. The rider being well known, the people assembled at the Club and in the street kindly began to cheer, in the hope that they might have the fun of seeing him thrown. The gallant officer, however, grasped the reins firmly with one hand and the mane with the other, stuck his spurs into his steed, and went curvetting along the road in a style that elicited fresh and rapturous applause.

OF the late Mr. Rennie a mofussil contemporary writes as follows:—Mr. Rennie was for many years in the service of the Bank of Bengal, and was for a long time its Agent at Agra. About 18 months ago he undertook the management of the Omagarh indigo concern. His friends had lately noticed a change coming over him. He became morbidly sensitive on religious matters, and there were indications that his mind was greatly disturbed some little time before he destroyed himself. As soon as Mr. Simson, the Magistrate of the district, heard the news, he started for Omagarh. At the inquest which he held, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while under the influence of temporary insanity.

THE author of "The Week" in the *English-man's Weekly Journal* writes as follows:—"The preparations for the reception of the Prince of Wales are, I hear, advancing apace, and the illuminations promise, if the weather is but propitious, to be a magnificent success. Some change has been found necessary in the programme of the procession, in order to enable His Royal Highness to see both the fireworks and illumination, and in the illumination arrangements themselves, owing to the inability of the Gas Company to supply sufficient gas. Fifty per cent. more than the usual quantity is, I believe, all they can guarantee, and fifty per cent. will go a very little way indeed towards the illumination of the city. An emissary has, I understand, been despatched to Bombay, to gather useful hints for Calcutta from the way in which the sister Presidency deports herself on the occasion of the Prince's visit."

ACCORDING to the programme of reliefs published about two months ago, the 40th Regiment were to be conveyed by special train from Lucknow to Dum Dum on the 1st November. We learn, the *Pioneer* says, from the former place that the move of the regiment has been postponed to the 6th November, as the East India Railway found themselves unable to provide the rolling stock for a special train on the former date, though having had about two months' notice. This sudden alteration in the programme of the relicts is no doubt of little importance only inconveniencing a few families and causing a few changes in the details emanating from the Quarter-Master General's department; but it is unpleasant to consider what might happen in moments of emergency, and not very re-assuring to reflect that a moveable column having to travel a hundred miles might, instead of being transported in a few hours, have to march for a week as of old, even in sight of the rails of a main line.

THE total number of deaths registered in the Punjab during the week ending 9th October was 12,610, against 14,543 in the previous week. Three hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered under the head of cholera,—the number in the previous week being 391. Twenty-three villages have been infected in the week. Up to date the total number of villages infected is 626. The cholera deaths shown by districts were as follows:—Sialkot 86, Amritsar 79, Hoshiarpur 62, Lahore 22, Hissar 21, Kangra 19, Gurdaspur 15, Gurgaon 9, Jullundur 4, Gujranwala 4, Karnal 1. Forty-nine deaths were registered under the head of small-pox, against 99 in the previous week. The disease continues to be prevalent in the districts of Karnal, Umballa, and Jhang. Great mortality continues to prevail in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Amritsur, and Sialkot. Excessive sickness prevails in the town of Tanda and Urmar. The mortality for the week was at the annual rate of 269 per 1,000 of the population of 1875. There were 618 male and 575 female births registered.

THE fever season of Bengal is now at its height, and we have, says the *Indian Medical Gazette*, much satisfaction in stating, on the best authority, that the virulent fever, which has for some years past been creating so much sickness and death in the deltaic districts situated to the west of the Hooghly, has not this year as yet manifested itself with the intensity and fatality which have distinguished its autumnal revivals from anything observable elsewhere, and marked it out for special attention. There are still special agencies at work for the relief of sickness in Burdwan and Midnapore, and these doubtless obtain ample employment; but they are on a much smaller scale than in previous years, and it is quite beyond question that the affected districts have lapsed very much into the condition of things which existed ten or twelve years ago, and which obtains in other parts of the province. Our volumes for the year 1872, 1873 and 1874 testify, by the number of articles which they contain devoted to the description and discussion of this "Burdwan fever," to the gravity of the outbreak and the amount of public attention which it attracted.

WE are sorry to learn, says the *Friend of India*, that our anticipations are too likely to be realised, with regard to the effect of the early stoppage of the rains in Tirhoot. If we could take inspiration from the *Official Gazette*, and hope against hope that rains sufficient to be of any real service may yet fall, we should be glad to do so. But there is no such hope and considerable distress must now be looked upon as certain. Rice in Durbungha is already at fifteen seers the rupee, and as assistance is hardly expected from Government for such a small local calamity, some provident planters are already storing rice in their factories, and preparing to face the prospect. We cannot believe that, in this season of rejoicing when money is flowing like water, and blazing out in fireworks, this one district will be allowed to suffer from want of the necessaries of life. It is not a little remarkable that the country which was starving from famine so recently, should now be able to entertain the Prince of Wales at such a cost to the people of the soil, and the idea of the people of Tirhoot being allowed in such circumstances to suffer the pangs of hunger, is not to be entertained. Government must not be above so small a matter, and we cannot doubt that whatever necessity may arise, will be abundantly supplied.

THE establishment of hill-colonies of poor Europeans and Eurasians is a project that has been long talked of, and we trust may soon enter the region of practical experiment. We are glad to hear, the *Friend of India* says, of a conference between the Lieutenant Governor and the Chaplain of Darjeeling on the subject of a proposed colony at Buxa, and we hope that we may soon hear of some tangible result. The question is not merely one of beneficence, but has become almost of necessity, and may without exaggeration be said to be of imperial interest and importance. There is an accumulation of helpless destitution, degradation and low morality in our Indian cities which is not only a disgrace to our Christianity, but is a blot if not a serious danger in the Empire. And there has been proposed no remedy so full of promise, so suggestive of solid results as that of hill colonisation. There may be a small class too depraved or too useless to be transformed into vigorous and thriving agriculturists and artisans by the most favourable influences, but we cannot doubt that the majority of the lapsed population of Whites and Eurasians might be redeemed from misery, and made a source of prosperity instead of a burden and disgrace to the State. There is a superabundance of excellent sites in the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, and the Western Ghauts. These might in process of time be dotted over with colonies, centres of industrial life and energy, and admirable refuges for such as are unfortunate in the plains. Let an experiment be honestly made, and the success of one will be the beginning of many. If Sir Richard Temple's name should be associated with the foundation of the first hill colony, he will deserve honourable mention not only in our provincial, but in our imperial history.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes some "French Notes on Science," from which we extract the following:—M. Flammarion continues his very interesting studies on the so-called "fixed stars." The displacement of a fixed star is not more, during a year, than the 1860th part of the apparent diameter of the sun or moon's disc as they appear to us, and even this amount of variation is not due altogether to the star's own movement, as it is enhanced by the revolution of our planet. Generally speaking, therefore, it would take a star 1860 years to accomplish a displacement, equal to the sun's disc, so that since the time of Jesus Christ and Tiberius, the greater number of stars have hardly effected such a small journey. Some stars in this work of displacement, move seven times more rapidly than others. Arcturus for instance, effects this inherent movement three times more rapidly than other stars; its rapidity across space is equal to 5½ millions of miles per day, and yet it requires 66½ years

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, 8TH Nov.

General Kaufmann is reported to be leaving Tashkend and proceeding to St. Petersburg.

THE TURKISH SITUATION.

LONDON, 9TH Nov.

The *Times* has communicated a paragraph to the effect that the Conferences of the Representatives of Austria, Russia and Germany have resulted in a determination to ask Turkey what guarantees she can give for the fulfilment of administrative Reforms.

Russia has acquainted the Western Powers with the steps contemplated which point to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austrian troops.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 8TH Nov.

The Assembly to-day commenced the discussion on the Electoral Bill.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, 9TH Nov.

The Emperor of Germany receiving the President and Vice-President of the German Parliament, lengthily discussed the present Political situation, and expressed perfect confidence in a peaceful settlement of affairs.

THE PERAK OUTRAGE.

PENANG, 9TH Nov.

The Pluto has returned from Perak.

Mr. Birch's body has been recovered, but considerably mutilated.

In the encounter with the natives, Captain Innes was killed and Mr. Elliott seriously wounded. Mr. Booth and eight men of the 10th Regiment were also wounded.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 8TH NOVEMBER.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 8TH Nov., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¾d.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.... 94¼

5 per cent. French Rentes for 1872. 103¾.

Bar Silver.....66 15/16.

Arrival—Himalaya and Minnie Carvill.

THE PRINCE'S LEVEE.

WE have been requested by the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor to state that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Levee will commence at 4 P.M., and not at 4-30 P.M. this afternoon as previously notified.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE EUROPEAN HOSPITAL BAZAAR.

THE desire of the European community of Bombay that the Prince of Wales should open the Bazaar in aid of the European Hospital Fund has now, we understand, been brought to the notice of His Royal Highness, though not by the Government of Bombay; and it is possible that His Royal Highness may be able to spare half an hour on Saturday to do this act of charity and good-will.

PUTTING THE SADDLE ON THE RIGHT HORSE.

THE Dockyard arrangements *alone*, we hear, were made by the Government of Bombay. The trip from the Serapis to shore was under the Admiral; and the procession was arranged solely by a Punchayet of the Viceroy's Staff.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE.

WE are able to state that if any married gentleman has received a ticket for admission to the Children's Fete in which his own name alone appears he will be at liberty to take his wife with him. When issuing tickets to married gentlemen it was impossible to specially invite the ladies as well. Under this liberal view of the case, ladies will find no obstacle whatever in gaining admission to the *Mandwa* if accompanied by a gentleman who has a ticket.

THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE GOES HOME AT ONCE.

THE following notification was published yesterday by the Political Department:—

His Highness the Maharana of Oodeypore purposes returning to Rajpootana, via Ahmedabad, on Thursday next, the 11th instant. He will take his departure from the Grant Road Station at 6 P.M., Madras time, and will be met at the station by the Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, instead of by the Chief Secretary, Political Department, who will then be in attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

2. The Military Department will issue the necessary instructions for the Military honour to be paid to His Highness on the occasion.

3. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE PRINCE'S DOCK—SEATS RESERVED FOR THE NATIVE PRINCES AND CHIEFS.

THE Under-Secretary, Political Department has been requested by the Port Trust Committee to intimate that they have reserved 90 seats for the Native Princes and Chiefs in Bombay who may desire to witness the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Prince's Dock on Thursday, November 11, at 4-45 P.M. Seats will be provided, if possible, for the Political Officers in attendance. The accompanying list shows the total number of seats reserved for each Chief and his party, and the necessary cards of admission will be issued by the Under-Secretary on it being notified to him that the Native Chief will attend the ceremony. Any seats now assigned which are not taken up will be reserved for the Second Class Sirdars, and due intimation made to the Agent for Sirdars.

List of Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars for whom accommodation will be reserved in the Dock of the Elphinstone Estate, with the total number of seats assigned.

	Total No. of Seats reserved.	
H H the Gaekwar	4	5 H H the Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G C S I, and the 4 members of the Deputation from H H the Nizam with the Principal Ameers.
H H the Rao of Cutch, G C S I	4	
H H the Maharaja of Edar	3	4 H H the Maharaja of Mysore.
H H the Nawab of Junagarh, K C S I	2	4 H H the Raja of Kolhapur.
H H the Thakor Saheb of Bhaonagar	2	3 H H Meer Alli Murad Khan of Khairpur.
H H the Raja of Rajpipla	2	2 H H the Jam of Nawanagar.
Nawab of Radhanpur ...	2	2 H H the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadra.
Raja of Lunawara... ...	2	2 H H the Dewan of Palanpur.
Raja of Chota Udepur ...	2	2 Raja of Baria.
Sir-Desai of Sawant Wari.	2	2 Nawab of Balasinor.
Kanee Rao Holkar, and Ram Rao Palskar ...	2	2 Raja of Sunth.
Thakor Saheb of Morvi...	1	2 Raja of Dharampur.
Thakor Saheb of Palitana.	1	1 Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
Thakor Saheb of Limri...	1	1 Thakor Saheb of Dhrol.
Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan	1	1 Thakor Saheb of Rajkot.
Swamee of Chaphal, Satara.	1	1 Nawab of Janjira.
Punt Sucheo of Bhor ...	1	1 Punt Prithinidi of Aundh.
Chief of Vinchur, C S I...	1	1 Chief of Phaltan.
Chief of Sangli... ...	1	1 Raja of Mudhol.
Chief of the Junior Branch of Miraj...	1	1 Chief of Mitaj.
Elder Chief of Kurardwad.	1	1 Chief of Jamkhandi.
		1 Younger Chief of Kurandwad.
Chief of Ramdurg.	1	1 Younger Chief of Kurandwad.
		Chief of Jawhar.
Total	38	42.

Sirdars.

Madhavrao Ballal, *alias* Rao Saheb Phadnas ...	1 Madhavrao Manohar Potnis.
Venayekrao Ganesh *alias* Bhow Saheb Sanglikar.	1 Rajaram Bhosle (adopted son of late Ranee to Satara).
Tulaji Raje Bhonsle of Akalkot	1 Trimbakrao Ram Purandhare
Madhavrao Nilkant, *alias* Tatia Saheb Purandhare	1 The Honourable Khan Bahadur Pedamji Pestonji.
Khanderao Wishwanath Easte	1 Khan Bahadur Manerwanji Jamasdji.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

BOMBAY is one of the most picturesquely beautiful cities in the world; and last night its streets presented a scene of gorgeous magnificence which they have never before and probably never will again display. No town could, from its natural qualifications, be better adapted to such a display; and those who witnessed the wondrously beautiful illuminations which the Bombayites have arranged in proof of their loyalty and in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince, will have something to remember and to talk of to their children and their grandchildren, years hence, as a spectacle rarely to be seen in this part of the globe. Some portions of the towns were like the fairy scenes which have formed the ideal of many a rapturous poet, but which were never so near an actual and material realisation before. Could Queen Mab herself have descended in her airy chariot at any one of half a dozen given points in Bombay last night, she would have been likely to have harboured in her breast a feeling which is supposed to be foreign to all good fairies, and to have desired to transfer such lovely scenes straightway to Fairydom; in fact, the far famed monarch must, being a woman, have been envious. Walking or driving through the streets, one was tantalised by the impossibility of viewing more than a limited portion of the splendid scene at once, and naturally desired to soar, Asmodeus-like, over the roofs of the city and have the whole glorious pageant in view. Mortals, however, without the aid of balloons, find it rather a difficult matter to ape the fairies or the birds, and the spectators had to be satisfied with the views they could obtain from *terra firma* or from the windows and roofs of their houses. Decidedly the best mode of viewing the spectacle was by walking or driving round the town, which gave the scene the appearance of a gorgeous moving panorama, each successive slide of which rivalled in beauty, but without surpassing, the last. Perhaps the most brilliant sight of the whole was to be seen from the front of the Frere Fountain, from whence, with the fountain itself, glorious in innumerable brightly coloured lamps, in the foreground, a clear view could be obtained of the fronts of the Public Works Office and the Post Office, with the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company's arch in the distance, and flanked on the left by the ranges of buildings containing the French Bank, the Bombay Club, and the National Bank, and on the right by a gay triumphal arch, and the long sweep of the open Esplanade. Every point within view was beautifully lighted and decorated. The splendid fronts of the Post Office and the Public Works Office were almost one unbroken blaze of light of various colours, and their handsome spires were also brilliantly illuminated. The effect was dazzlingly beautiful, and provoked an involuntary cry of admiration from all who beheld it. Another magnificent sight was that of the Town Hall, the columns and walls, and even the steps of which were literally covered with lights. Above the doorway a beautiful transparency was displayed, of immense size, and depicting a splendidly executed Roman triumph scene. It was so natural that it appeared to be part and parcel of the building, and to be sculptured in the stone. The whole Elphinstone Circle was a magnificent spectacle, the splendid architecture of the immense buildings surrounding it being prominently displayed by the profuse illuminations which were crowded on every suitable stop. The old Cathedral looked letter than it has done for many a day, and better than it is ever likely to look again.

A detailed statement of the general illuminations will be found below, but we cannot refrain from calling special attention to one or two other points. The Arthur Crawford Markets formed a glorious sight, and the view along the Esplanade Main Road, from the front of the Money School and ending with the Queen's Statue, could not be surpassed. The splendid statue itself in the mellow light of the coloured lamps, and with its background of scarlet cloth, showed out clear and strong, and the lines of the sculpture were easily discernible in all their beauty and delicacy of execution. The most effective of all the private illuminations was to be seen in the Parsee Bazaar Street, the irregular and picturesque construction of the houses in which, lit up by a most profuse display of various coloured lights, formed an exceedingly pretty and interesting sight. The inhabitants of the native town had greatly enhanced the preparations made for the recent Dewalee festival, and the effect, especially in the Bhendy Bazaar, the Coppersmiths' Bazaar, and the Kalbadavie Road, was beautiful and picturesque in the extreme.

Immense crowds of people, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, thronged the streets during the whole evening, and there was a good deal of pushing and crushing, and no doubt also a good deal of suffering occasionally, and it was surprising in how orderly a manner the proceedings were conducted. We did not hear of a single disturbance being reported, even though there were large numbers of sailors from the fleet among the crowds. The idea of Jack ashore is unfortunately generally very intimately associated with the idea of Jack drunk; but on this occasion there was so much that was novel and interesting to be seen, that Jack remained sober, and employed his time in inspecting the illuminations, instead of drinking brandy and abusing unfortunate cabmen.

If the decorations which, on Monday last, gave the city an air of festivity such as it has seldom if ever worn before, were fairly conceived and successfully realized, the illuminations of last night were assuredly much more successful, extending as they did far and near, from Malabar Point to the Carnac Bunder, and from Colaba to Parell. High and low—every one seemed to have entered into the spirit of the *tamasha* with the ardour and enthusiasm with which the natives carry out every project they once resolve upon effecting. The *butties* used would alone be sufficient to supply the entire town with lights for half a dozen years, and still leave a wide margin to allow for breakage far beyond the average. But the effect of the *roshan* lay not so much in the number and brilliancy of the lights displayed, as in the exquisite taste with which they were in so many places arranged from designs often complicated, but almost invariably pretty. To the Illumination Committee is due very much of the success which was attained, for brilliant as Church Gate Street looked, the residents did not do much to embellish their thoroughfare, with the exception of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, merely utilizing very freely the lights supplied by the Committee. The roads along the route,—Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, Bhendy Bazaar, the Parell Road, &c.—were all indebted to the liberality with which *butties*, chandeliers and Chinese lamps were distributed by Mr. Walton as the executive member of the Committee, for without his aid they would have been almost bare. The triumphal arches—perhaps the most successful of all the illuminations—the Floral Fountain, the Victoria Gardens, Her Majesty's Statue, and the Elphinstone Circle, were one and all under the immediate care of Mr. Walton, who not only prepared the designs for these—the leading features of the illuminations in their respective districts,—but also personally superintended the execution of the details connected with them.

The original design for the illumination of Church Gate Street, which was prepared by Mr. Walton, was subsequently abandoned by him, in consequence of ill-timed and premature opposition and adverse criticism from the residents and their organ. The original intention was to erect a number of lightly constructed arches along the street, down the centre of which two hundred chandeliers were to have been hung, lined on either side by rows of Chinese lamps, and the sides were to have been literally covered with lights. The result would have been little short of splendid, the entire street forming a magnificent hall, the walls and roof being an almost unbroken sheet of coloured lights arranged in the most elaborate style. The very light but strong supports which were being erected at short distances from each other were to have been so arranged that, notwithstanding the multiplicity of lamps which were to depend from them, the picturesque effect of the many quaint old houses which give the street a peculiarly oriental look would not have been entirely lost, while the tinted rays of light from the thousands of lamps would have enriched the effect by casting a warm tint over the walls and verandahs which otherwise would look cold and even gloomy in the pale light thrown on them by the moon—an effect entirely lost in the style of illumination ultimately adopted, which, so far from toning down the chill aspect of the moonlight on the upper portions of the houses, rendered it still more obvious by placing it in contrast with the warm light of the illuminations which lined either side of the road beneath. The report assiduously circulated by some interested person to the effect that Mr. Souter had ordered the removal of the arches which were being erected, was entirely unfounded as they were taken down by Mr. Walton without either the directions or advice of any other person, who was naturally but ill-pleased that his work should have been adversely criticised by would-be critics who had not the slightest knowledge of his intentions. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Souter heard Mr. Walton's explanation of his design, he urged him to re-erect the arches. The Church Gate Street folk deserve little credit for the brilliant appearance of their street, since they even refused the Committee permission to place devices, &c, against their walls, except on the most absurd conditions.

Notwithstanding the 66,000 lights distributed to private individuals to assist them in illuminating their houses, when they were unable to procure *butties*, &c., the entire sum expended by the Committee has been under Rs. 50,000, while three lakhs were expended on the illuminations in honor of the Duke of Edinburgh.

Of the public buildings illuminated last night, the Post Office, Public Works Department, the Town Hall and the Crawford Markets were the principal. Of these as well as of all the most prominent displays throughout the City and its suburbs, a full account will be found below.

THE ROUTE.

THE PROCESSION.

As pre-announced, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales drove through the principal thoroughfares in which the illuminations were displayed accompanied by his suite, but in doing so did not follow out the programme issued by the Commissioner of Police, and the consequence was considerable confusion and a great deal of unnecessary trouble, not only to the police but to the public.

Instead of proceeding as originally intended direct from Parell, H. R. H. after visiting the Serapis in the afternoon, took a trip down the Harbour to Mazagon where he landed, as detailed in another column. From Mazagon H. R. H. proceeded to the J. J. Hospital and then turned up the Kalbadavi Road, the remainder of the route was carried out in accordance with the original programme.

The cortege, after leaving the hospital, driving along the Parell Road by Byculla, and thence through the Bhendy Bazaar amidst the enthusiastic and impulsive Mussulmans who reside around that famous locality; thence by the Coppersmiths' Bazaar and Kalbadavie Road, and from that across the Esplanade, leaving the Queen's Statue on the left hand side, round by the back of the Telegraph Office, and so into Church Gate Street, between the Public Works offices and the Post Office, then through the remainder of Church Gate Street, round Elphinstone Circle and through Parsee Bazaar Gate Street, past the Dhobie Lines to the Crawford Market and from that through Shaik Memon Street by the Jumma Musjid, and thence through the Marwarree Bazaar to the Kalbadavie Road at Mombadavie, returning from there to Parell by Byculla.

The procession was in fact merely a nominal one and consisted of Mr. Edginton, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, who rode before with two Sowars, seven or eight carriages containing officers of the staff and the squadron, &c. Its troops of horse, H. R. H's. carriage followed by three others containing his immediate attendants, the Viceroy's body guard and carriages of the rajahs and others who joined the procession. H. E. Sir Philip Wodehouse and the Equerry in waiting accompanied H. R. H. the Prince in his own carriage.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS

Under Mr. Souter deserve a special word of praise. When the length of the route committed to their care is considered, some slight idea may be formed of the difficulties to be encountered in clearing and keeping the roads clear during the progress of the procession, with the immense crowds which everywhere lined the streets and roads from Parell to the Fort. Every where the mass of moving bodies was dense, and progress was consequently slow, and to foot passengers almost impossible.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCHES

Being one and all alike, at least in the matter of illumination, one description will do for all. With a regard for good taste and appropriateness which illuminators only too seldom exhibit, Mr. Walton avoided the excessive use of complicated designs and intricate patterns, when plotting the arrangement of the 2,000 *buttles* allotted to each arch, and the result was in every way satisfactory. All the horizontal and perpendicular lines, as well as the curves of the arches, were picked out with *buttles*, distinctly showing the form of the arch as far as the lights could be seen. Wherever the space between these lines was sufficiently large to admit of a device being inserted between without "crowding out" the lines, a star, circle, triangle, or some similar design was neatly executed in *buttles*. The shield of H. R. H., which occupied the tympanum of each arch, the mottoes and some of the heraldic shields and devices, were lit up as transparencies with remarkable effect. And here we may remark that, in spite of the (intended) clever remarks of a contemporary, the heraldic designs displayed on the arches and elsewhere are correctly given, and are, in fact perfect copies of designs given in one or two works by the best heraldic artists of the day. Under the arches large paper Chinese lanterns swayed to and fro in the breeze, or hung motionless under the shelter of the neighbouring houses. Below these, on the interior of the arch, various devices were hung which gave a brilliancy and relief to the whole which produced a capital result. Under the Bhendy Bazaar arch this was especially noticeable, for the number of lights thus employed was here considerably greater than under the others.

ALONG THE ROUTE

The ordinary street lamps had been removed, and in their places a branch supporting four moon-shaped lights was fixed. This, wherever the road ran in a straight direction for any distance, produced a remarkable good effect. The lamp posts of Bombay, like those at home, being noticeable for nothing so much as their ugliness, it was a happy thought, quite worthy of that happy thinker Burnand, to get them not only as much as possible out of sight, but to utilize them as supports for a series of devices similar to those placed on the arches, embracing stars of every possible shape, circles filled with lines, arranged in different geometrical patterns, triangles, with their apex up and down, &c., each device containing about sixty *buttles*. In some cases the effect of this pretty design was somewhat marred by the brilliancy of the adjoining lights, but where their aid were most wanted, they proved most effective—namely, wherever the road was otherwise devoid of adornment. Along those parts of the road where Venetian masts had been erected, the flags and pennants which on the day of the arrival added much to the general effect, were all removed, and a cluster of large Chinese lanterns were suspended from the swinging circles, the mast heads and yard-arms. Along the more sinuous portion of the route through the native town the effect of these decorations were more or less lost, their beauty consisting almost entirely in the regular repetition which the straight road alone permitted.

FROM PARELL TO BYCULLA

The illuminations were by no means so numerous, or on such a large scale as they were nearer to the Fort. Leaving the Gardens of Government House, the road passes along the beautiful avenue of trees, which leads up to the gate, beneath a brilliant array of Chinese lanterns of every shape and size, which were hung upon the branches high and low. All the lamp posts along the avenue were treated in the manner described above, their ordinary every-day lamps being removed and four moons substituted in their place, and the post itself hidden behind a tasty device.

First on the list of places to be noticed *en route* is the bungalow of Jehangier Nusserwanjee, whose compound was tastefully decorated with Chinese lamps and *buttles*, while on the compound wall a neat transparency bore the motto, "Long live the Prince of Wales." Further on, on the left hand side of the road, a prettily dressed arch marked the entrance to Lowjee Castle, just beyond this the compound of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama was ornamented with Chinese lamps and *buttles*. The residence of the Chief of Limree next attracted attention, by the neat row of moon lamps which ran along the compound wall and rose in a graceful arch over the gateway, with the motto, "A. E." beneath. Next came the residence of H H. the Raja of Baria, the entrance to whose bungalow was decorated with moon lamps. Just beyond H. H.'s bungalow the Morarjee Gocouldas Mills' compound had a plentiful supply of coloured Chinese lamps scattered here and there among the trees. All along this part of the route the trees overhead were illuminated with Chinese lamps, hung here and there among the branches with considerable taste. Emerging from the avenue the first of the triumphal arches appeared with a wonderfully good effect, after the comparative darkness of the latter portion of the road immediately preceding it.

Near the arch was the entrance to "Lall Bagh," the temporary residence of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, the entrance to which was very handsomely decorated with the word "Welcome" on the arch of the gate, the letters "A. E." in the centre, and a star on either side. Attention was next drawn to the opposite side of the road by the somewhat inappropriate motto which met the eye almost immediately opposite the Gaekwar's, "God Bless our Noble Mother." The laugh which was expended on the perpetrator of this mistake gave way to expressions of approbation as the elaborate preparation at Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s Mills came in sight. To the compound of this thriving company's mill there are three entrance gates, small and unpretentious enough on ordinary occasions, but on the present one extremely pretty and effective with their tastefully got up decorations. The first gate we passed bore the motto "Long Live the Royal Family" and three neatly executed shields bearing some of H. R. H.'s quarterings. The centre gate was adorned by a triangular frame gaily coloured and illuminated by *buttles*, &c, and bearing the company's name. The third and last gate had the royal arms as a transparency over the centre, and the motto "Welcome H. R. H. the Prince of Wales."

From this point to Byculla the plot of waste land would have looked rather desolate had it not been for the happy thought of shutting out their dreariness by running a line of small but neatly and well got up arches along their margin. These were the smallest and most insignificant of the illuminations, but, after all, their part was by no means an important one as they formed a connecting link between the more important illuminations and prevented a break in the otherwise complete line.

Between the Messrs. Fleming's mill and the Elphinstone College, several bungalows and compounds were neatly ornamented, but time and space forbids us to do more than merely note the bungalow of Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, and the New Great Eastern Spinning Company's Mill, both of which were very prettily decorated.

The wall of the compound of the Elphinstone College was decorated with a row of arches worked out in *buttles*, and although the effect was pretty, it was almost altogether lost by the neighbouring splendours of the Victoria Gardens, the railing of which and the clock tower were illuminated with over 4,000 gas moon lamps which on the railings were placed alternately with coloured bucket lamps, producing an extremely pretty effect. On the Clock Tower, stars and other devices were shown. The prettiest sight of all was, however, the new fountain which was so treated with reflected lights as to give the appearance of different coloured waters flowing in succession one after another. In the trees in the front part of the garden fifty dozen coloured lanterns were hung, adding not a little to the effect of the whole. On the new artificial water lately formed in the gardens, boats were swimming illuminated with coloured lamps, the reflection of which in the water had a most pleasing appearance.

Not far from the Victoria Gardens the residence of the Rajah of Edur was adorned with the words "Welcome to H. R. H. Albert Edward," tastefully put over the entrance, and displayed by means of a profusion of lights.

The railings around the lovely garden which claims the well-known name of Sassoon, as that of its proprietor, were illuminated with *buttles* arranged in diamond shaped patterns along their front, the letter S. being inserted between each pair of diamonds. Across the avenue leading up besides Mr. Sassoon's garden, an arch was erected bearing the inscription, *Sans Souci*: Welcome the Prince of Wales." At the spring of the arch, one at either side, were two portraits, one representing H. R. H. the Prince and the other H. R H. the Princess of Wales.

Just before reaching the Byculla Railway Bridge, the bungalow of His Highness Seedee Ibrahim Khan was passed and here a very pretty transparency with the motto "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was exhibited.

Crossing the Byculla Bridge the third triumphal arch came into sight, and, like the two already passed, attracted considerable attention.

FROM BYCULLA TO MOMBADAVIE.

Having past the Byculla Bridge, the G. I. P. Railway compound was the first place to which attention was directed, a very pretty crown in gas, with the monogram "V. R." being over one of the entrance gates, and the Prince's plume and the initials "A. E. A." over the other. On the opposite side of the road, the Bombay Education Society's premises were neatly decorated with *buttles* as was the wall of the compound of Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s Iron Works. From this point to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital there was nothing worthy of especial note, nor does the Hospital itself deserve any very special mention, its only decoration being a number of arches erected outside the railings. One of the most interesting sights of the night was, however, the Musjid in Bhendy Bazaar, covered with lights from the upper most point of the Saracenic dome, which caps the spot from which the Moeddeen's call to prayer is daily heard, down to the level of the foot path almost. Past the musjid and through the two arches at Pydhonie the Coppersmiths' Bazaar was next reached, and presented an appearance decidedly inferior to what it did during the late *dewalee* holidays. Here a side glimpse was caught of the illuminations in the Mota, or Marwaree bazaar which have to be described more fully further on.

BETWEEN MOMBADAVIE AND THE MONEY SCHOOL.

Many of the houses were deserving of especial notice, but the house of

MR. BUGWANDAS PURSHOTUMDAS

was the centre of attraction. This wealthy and popular Banian attracted particular attention on the day of the arrival of the Prince, by the elaborate nature of the decorations he displayed, as well as by the brilliant array of delicate Parsee ladies, handsome Banias and partly Parsee's which he gathered together not only on his verandah and in the windows of his house one of the finest and largest of which the native town can boast, but even on the housetop. It was from his well furnished and handsomely decorated drawing room that the garland was thrown to the Prince, and last night his efforts outdid his former ones by far. Over one of the entrances to his gate there was a portrait of the Prince set in a medallion with a trophy of colours on either side and the motto "Welcome to the Prince of Wales," while on the other gate, a medallion similarly supported contained three portraits of Banian and Bhattia merchants, behind whose heads a motley gathering of puggrees of various kinds and sorts were depicted. Round this the motto "Very glad to the Prince of Wales" suited admirably. We have not space to mention in detail the arrangement of the lights, coloured and plain, with which Mr. Bugwandas's house was adorned, but we may add that the effect of the brilliant illumination of this drawing-room with its numberless mirrors, formed no mean part of the whole.

In the same street the houses of Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, which was literally covered with lamps plain and coloured, interspersed with Chinese lamps of various kinds, were also worthy of particular attention, as also that of Mr. Sewlall Motelall, on the opposite side of the road.

Approaching the bend in the Kalbadavie Road, near the new Hindoo temple, the house of the opium broker to Messrs. Sassoon attracted, considerable attention, especially the motto "Welcome to the Prince of Wales," with a neat plume at either end which graced his verandah.

After passing Mr. Bugwandas's house nothing of particular note was visible, except one or two of the tobacconists' shops which were decorated in the style of taste peculiar to the country to which their owners belong with very good effect.

THE ESPLANADE.

Passing under the arch at the Money School the scene was truly beautiful. If the effect was slightly marred in other places by the dark spots where the wind or some other evil influence had extinguished the lights, here no such mishaps occurred, all the lights being safely esconced within the protecting glass, which by the judicious selection of colours rendered the scene one to be long remembered. Under the able superintendence of Colonel Fuller along this part of the route was lined on either side, by massive stanchions standing from twelve to fourteen feet high, each of which was covered with small Chinese lamps, and had from three to six large paper lanterns, forming a series of small, but highly ornamental transparencies. Between every two stanchions was a festoon of Chinese lamps, red, green, blue, and plain, the deep background formed by the trees, their lower and most prominent branches only being lit up by the lamps below, gave a weird aspect to the scene which the brilliant scene in front of the cortege but partially dispelled. Right before the carriages as they drove along this part of the route, somewhat quicker than in the more crowded parts, was the triumphal arch at the left of the Queen's Statute, and the Statute itself standing, out in magnificent relief and surrounded by a perfect ocean of light from the pyramids which stood around it, and the moons and tasty looking little bucket-lights which were ranged around the railings and the foot of the Statute as well as on every other available point, the whole being capped with a regal crown, the beauty of which was but slightly diminished by the light breeze which swept across the *maidan*, and rendered the air at this part of the route delightfully cool when compared with the close hot air which hovered round the thousands of lights which burned in the narrow streets of the town.

Once under the arch on the right-hand side of the Queen's Statute it might be said that the cortege was in

THE FORT.

A moment more and the carriages turned the corner, and passed into Church Gate Street, between the Post Office and the Public Works Department, catching a side-long glance of the arch erected over the level crossing of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and the station itself, both of which were very prettily illuminated.

The scene here was truly fairy-like, the light coloured stone of which the two buildings which occupy the opposite sides of the street, seems almost transparent on the delicate but warm tint shed over this entire surface by the hundreds of *buttles* which traced out almost every line of their structure. Round the arches, along the horizontal and perpendicular lines, and round the borders of the panels the *buttles* so much despised on ordinary occasions by the mere force of numbers won applause from all beholders. Even the Prince seemed struck with the beauty of the scene which by far exceeding the greatest success ever achieved by the Pantomimists of the London stage. Nor was it by the roadside only that the preparations fully realized the anticipations of the projectors whose studious brains produced such good results, for in front of the road stood the Floral Fountain, dressed like the Queen's Statue in all the brilliancy which hundreds of gas lamps exhibited on every available spot could afford, and beyond this again the street was literally resplendent with the light shed by the countless lamps of every kind which adorned its sides.

Passing round the Fountain and along Church Gate Street, the house of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier, and the *Times of India* office attracted considerable attention.

THE CATHEDRAL

next came in view and won approval by the taste and skill with which the railing and other parts were illuminated with coloured lights of various descriptions, while on the other side of the road the offices of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company had all its most prominent lines carefully picked out with *buttles*. Next to this latter building the handsome pile known as "Sassoon's Building" was decorated with a number of devices, &c.

Passing round the Elphinstone Circle the sight was extremely pretty, for here the plan of decoration which proved so successful with the Queen's Statute and the Floral Fountain was adopted, with even more effect owing to the trees, amidst which several scores of Chinese lanterns were hung. The circle itself looked pretty well with all its principal ends and arches picked out with *buttles*. The wind, however, somewhat marred the effect by extinguishing a great number of the lights. Next in the long list of buildings worthy of note comes

THE TOWN HALL,

which like the other public buildings had its principal lines picked out with *buttles*, not the least interesting part of the spectacle here was the magnificent transparency executed by Mr. Terry, the Superintendent of the School of Art, which filled the tympanum of the pediment and represented the Prince in the centre with the various classes of the natives of India on either side carrying the different productions of the country. A full description of the transparencies executed by Mr. Terry was given in our columns a few days ago, it is therefore unnecessary for us to repat the details here at full length. Before leaving the Town Hall we must not, however, omit to mention that the handsome flight of steps which lead up to the main entrance was almost completely covered with *buttles*, which did much to enrich the general aspect of the building.

PARSEE BAZAAR GATE STREET

came next, and although it possesses no public building or other means of affording a display such as the cortege had just passed through, it was by no means the worst lit or most uninteresting part of the route. Across the street a number of arches were formed with large paper lanterns and the houses did not suffer from want of lights even if the arrangement of the devices, &c. might have been a little better. Here, as indeed all along the route, the careful observer might easily observe traces of the enthusiasm with which the natives generally entered into the spirit of the day, and lent their best aid to enhance the welcome to H. R. H. Among the houses in this street we particularly noticed that of Ibjee Sidjee, a Bhattia merchants which was particularly tastefully got up. From here the procession passed on to

THE ESPLANADE AGAIN.

This time, however, the route lay along the Dhobie's lines, and was illuminated in exactly the same style as the Esplanade main road, which we have already described.

THE CRAWFORD MARKET

was one of the most successful of all the public illuminations, and was entirely conceived and carried out by Mr. Higgins, the indefatigable Superintendent of Markets, who, with a true Hibernian spirit, bid the Prince wel" come with a "Eaid milla Faulthah, which he spared no pains to express with additional emphasis by the care and trouble he took in carrying out the market decorations. Here again the lines and arches of the building were picked out with *buttles*, and the intervening blank spaces filled up with devices. Along the edge of the roof between the gable ends facing the new Hospital, the name of the market was shown in plain but well executed transparency. Over the principal entrances six vacant places were filled with transparencies, four of which represented masonic emblems. The uppermost one immediately over the central entrance was Mr. A. T. Crawford's crest and motto.

Passing slowly by the market, the entire space in front of which was kept entirely clear by the constables on duty who deserve especial mention for the manner in which they managed the vast concourse of the unruly but good-tempered Mussulmans and Hindoos of low caste who crowded every available spot. The next place gained was Shaik Memon Street, which was profusely decorated in the native style, the natives of this street and the Mota or Marwarree Bazaar being invariably left to follow their own ideas, which are always quite equal to the occasion, and the result was most satisfactory.

THE JUMMA MUSJID

invariably forms a leading feature when the day, or rather night, is devoted to the exhibition of the illuminator's art, and last night was by no means an exception to this rule. The plain white walls and simple style of the building rising in terraced stories with all their lines emphasized by rows of *buttles* had a charm peculiarly their own. But while so much *tamasha* and fun were going on outside, the inside of the musjid, so much at least as could be seen through the open door, revealed a picture which contrasted strangely with that outside. Inside a group of Mussulmans clad in the different styles of dresses common among the sect of Heneties, the most orthodox and widespread of all Mussulman sect were performing their nightly devotions undisturbed by the "noise and tumult of the street," as the procession passed slowly by. Outside how different a scene, the jostled mob of almost every creed and every race—the English sailor and the native sepoy, the Mussulmans of every kind, the Hindoos and the Parsees—all were fully represented in the swaying mass which every now and then pressed against the unfortunate "bobbies" who were sorely pushed to keep their unruly neighbours from blocking up the way, but even when the Prince passed by and the noise and shouting was at its highest—even then inside the musjid all was still and calm, not a foot was moved, not a head was turned, but the prayers prayed on as though the musjid walls were like those of the fabled palaces of our boyish days, an impregnable barrier to the noise and discords of the outside world. Passing by the Jumma Musjid, the next object of note along the route was the Cappra Bazaar, which was decorated with a handsome arch formed of moonlights lit with gas. From this to the Mombadavie Chowkey the houses and verandahs were profusely decorated with *buttles*. Chinese lamps, and pictures, which we unfortunately cannot afford space to describe in detail; we may, however mention the houses of Babajee Oogelcea, *Bannian*; the chawl belonging to Bara Jemsetara, *Marwarree* and Gungadas Bichgotee, *Guzerattee*, all of which were deserving of notice.

FROM MOMBADAVIE TO PARELL.

From this point the cortege proceeded to Parell, by the route already described.

IN THE FORT.

A number of transparencies and illuminations of various kinds were exhibited of which want of space prevents our giving as full a description as we would wish to. The following are the principal of the many which attracted the attention of the public.

Passing from the Floral fountain Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment was the first to attract the eye, although their illuminations being of gas were somewhat marred by the wind. The centre of the building was occupied by a star, placed in the centre of a wreath, and surmounted by the words "We welcome our future Emperor." Next to Treacher's the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris presented an extremely handsome appearance. Like Treacher's the centre of the building was occupied by a star, placed in a wreath, but in the case the motto above was "Vive le Prince de Galle." Immediately over the entrance the name of the establishment was shown in small letters. The Bombay Club adjoining the last mentioned building was very neatly decorated with *buttles* picking out the principal lines of the building. A little beyond this the establishment of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the well known Jewellers, was similarly decorated, but looked somewhat tame beside the more elaborate illuminations prepared by the National Bank.

On the opposite side of the road several of the offices showed some particularly good transparencies, among these were, the P. and O. Company; a star surrounded with the motto "Heavens light our guide," a large square transparency, a rising sun and the motto "Quis separabit," and a Prince of Wales's plume. Messrs. Volkart Brothers, over whose gate a very neatly got up transparency bore the motto "Ue pour tous, tous pour un." But the chef d'œuvre was the medallion of the Prince exhibited by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. This, which was a work of art rather than a temporary embellishment, attracted universal approval. The medallion was upheld by two laughing and semi-nude children whose chubby faces and perfectly formed limbs were admirably executed, over the medallion what theatrical people would call a "Skypiece" was let in, a group of dumpy little cherubs, seated upon clouds executed with unusual delicacy and fidelity to nature, held out a scroll on which the word "Welcome" was displayed.

Among the remaining decorations worthy of mention we may name the houses of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hornby Row; Tapidass Vurjdass and Sivlall Motelall, Kalbadavie Road; the Honorable Mungledass Nathoobhoy's bazaar, Mota bazaar; Thompson and Taylor's, Kalbadavie; Thacker, Vining and Co., Rampart Row; Jaffer Sulliman and Co.'s Hummum Street; *Bombay

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

(From an occasional Correspondent of the Telegraph.)

The affairs of the South African Diamond Fields naturally attract an especial interest. His Excellency the Governor, Sir H. Barkly, has been sworn in Administrator of Government seated at Kimberley. The troops, brought from Cape Town, numbered about 350 of the 23rd and 32nd Regiments, and guarded six of the ring-leaders of the rebellion of the 12th of April committed for trial on charges of riot and sedition, who will be tried in October. There can be no question that but, for the timely arrival of the military, the disturbance of the 12th of April would have led to a very dreadful loss of life and great destruction of property. Some of the men who were enrolled under the black flag of the rebels turned Queen's evidence, and the disclosures during the preliminary examinations before the resident magistrate showed that the members of the local government, and those who have property in the Fields, were in far greater danger than was apprehended at the time. The names of the prisoners are Tucker, Blanch, Aylward, Brien, Schleckman, and Ling.

As the Earl of Carnarvon has approved of the purchase of the farm Vooruitzigt, upon which the mine and town of Kimberley are situated, the Government will be enabled to place matters upon a very different footing from what they have been heretofore. The farm was purchased for the sum of £100,000 in the month of May last, and already stand-holders have offered to purchase stands to the extent of £95,000. This leaves the Government with about £20,000 of stands in their hands. Besides, this they have the mine, which gives a revenue of £7,000 per annum, the abandoned debris, which is worth at least £15,000, the grazing lands of the farm, which will bring a good deal of money either by sale or lease, and the homestead, which is a very good one, surrounded by lots of water, drains, and wells. Instead of the Government and people being longer at the mercy of proprietors, and liable to be turned off at any moment, they are upon their own property, and the first result of that will be the creation of a municipality and a town police. Then there is the Bultfontein estate, which is very large and valuable. It runs along the western edge of the Kimberley property and close to the Kimberley mine. A short time since the proprietors of Bultfontein laid out a town there called Newton, and the stands were soon occupied. They proposed to sell these stands at 99 years' lease, and unoccupied stands to the highest bidder. The towns in the Diamond Fields are fast becoming permanent; the character of the buildings is completely changed. All that was camp-like about them has been swept off by the growing prosperity of the community. A tent is not to be found in any of the streets; the houses are of iron or wood. Some of the iron houses used as residences are lined with brick; nearly all the public buildings are so constructed, and there are more such edifices in the course of erection here at this moment than in all the colonial towns of South Africa put together. There are being built on the Du Toits Pan road, which is the entrance to Kimberley, a Jewish synagogue, a Wesleyan church, a Masonic lodge, and a public school. This road is lined with neat residences, all of which have gardens worthy of Brompton or any other suburb of the English metropolis.

Mining operations in August were quite as successful as ever they were. Diamonds cost a great deal more to obtain than they did in the early days of the Fields, when they could be got close to the surface. It is calculated that there is little short of £80,000 invested in machinery for working the Kimberley mine. The Du Toits Pan mine is growing into favour again and a population is settling around it. The mine is surrounded by washing machines, and some beautiful stones have been taken out lately. The river diggings are almost abandoned; a few parties are working there and they send in up some of the very finest stones occasionally, but they are few, and the competition for river stones is so keen amongst buyers that they frequently fetch more here than they do when shipped to the European markets. It is estimated that the population of the Fields now does not exceed 25,000—a considerable falling off.

The mistakes of the past have been greatly attributable to the too great deference which Government has paid to the diggers. Down to the time when Lieutenant-Governor Southey arrived here the diggers had the paramount power in the Field; they did just as they liked with the mines, working them without the least regard to system, and thus rendering impossible any of the Kimberley mines, and the still more unworkable state of the Du Toits Pan mine. When Lieutenant-Governor Southey and his executive insisted upon some regard being paid to the common interest, the diggers, at least the loudest and most rowdy part of them, became restive and riotous. They demanded the sole control of the mine on the ground that it was their own property; and this inordinate demand upon their part was made available for disturbances by blatant agitators, some of whom wanted land which they thought they would get for nothing if they could only rid the territory of British rule. The land of the territory is most valuable, and, if put into market under the leasing system used by the Legislative Council last session, would give the Government half a million of money to expend on public works. But although the territory has been under British rule for five years, only thirty or forty farms have been put into the market, and these during the last recess of the Legislature. A vast territory of rich pasture and tillage lands lies unoccupied and uncultivated, whilst all kinds of provisions realise famine prices.

Worse, even, than the non-settlement of the Crown lands is the treatment which owners of farms and properties have received and are still receiving at the hands of Government. There are hundreds of men at Kimberley who have purchased farms at high figures, and others who have inherited them from their fathers, or who have come into possession of them in the way of business. Not a title can be obtained for one of them. I have seen a person who told me that some parties bought a farm of Waterboer more than five years ago for a very high figure, which it was agreed should be paid off by annual payments of £275. They paid £1,375, but could get neither title nor transfer, and they naturally declined building or making drains upon it until they are sure of their property; and so the land and their capital remained idle and unproductive. Four years ago the Government commenced taking transfer dues, promising that a transfer office should be established in a few months. The threat was held out that if these dues were not paid, according to the colonial law, immediately land or immoveable property was purchased, fines would be inflicted when the office was opened, and the fines are very heavy. People paid, and have been applying in vain throughout the five years for titles and transfers. It has been stated by the authorities that all the fault is attributable to the Imperial Government, and that might have been the case a year ago, but during the last session a land ordinance was passed by the Council. Even this remains unproclaimed, and it is rumoured that it is to be disallowed by Sir Henry Barkly, who has a pet measure of his own, which he has determined to press upon the Council. Sir H. Barkly wishes to obtain an ordinance from the Council which will enable a judicial court to inquire into all the grants of land made by Waterboer whilst he was chief of the country, and before he had handed the territory over to the British Government. Waterboer holds—and most people will agree with him—that whilst he was paramount chief and the lands were his own, he and his councillors had full power to make what grants they chose, and were not and are not responsible to any one for their manner of dealing with the property. Added to this wrong-doing with Waterboer, it turns out that Sir Henry Barkly kept back from the old chief the greatest portion of the money compensation which was promised him when he agreed to put his people and territory under British rule. I do think, seeing we got the whole country from Waterboer, and that we shall have half a million of money for the sale of its lands, that we ought to keep faith with him; and no wrong policy can be conceived than to cut down farms which are the properties of men who are bent on cultivating them.

The whole of the people of South Africa have been roused into open opposition to Sir Henry Barkly through his treatment of Mr. Froude and his siding with the Molteno Ministry in the matter of the federation despatch of the Earl of Carnarvon. The Carnarvon confederation policy meets with the warm approval of every community in South Africa. There has been a general rising of constituents throughout the Western Province of the Cape Colony to protest against the Government minute, and Mr. Froude has been received with open arms by all the towns between Cape Town and Mossel Bay. He has been feted like a prince by the Western Province people, and on his arrival in Port Elizabeth the people of that town received him with unbounded enthusiasm. He had not been there many days before he received invitations from Grahamstown and other leading constituencies to come amongst them. Mr. Froude declined on the ground that, until he had received Lord Carnarvon's views regarding the conduct of the Cape Ministry, he could take part in no public manifestations. But the press and the people declared most unmistakably that the conference must be held. The refusal of Sir Henry Barkly to meet Mr. Froude at dinner, first on the ground that he had a large party at Government House on that day, and, when the Cape Town people offered to postpone the day, his objection to come to the dinner at any time, have been severely denounced. The people of Griqualand West are as warmly in favour of the Carnarvon policy as those of the Cape Colony and Natal. When Sir Henry Barkly arrived at Kimberley, the people studiously abstained from any demonstration of welcome towards him; but Mr. Paterson, who paid the place a visit simultaneously with Sir Henry, was entertained at dinner by the leading members of the community, and the chairman (Mr. R. W. Murray) took care, in proposing Mr. Paterson's health, to deal with him as a representative man, and commented him with the Carnarvon policy in the most complimentary manner. Mr. Paterson, in response, made a most able and exhaustive speech in favour of Lord Carnarvon's despatch, and was cheered most lustily throughout.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new discovery, PHOSPHODYNE (Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly removes every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations; or some what similar name; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words, Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(Daily Telegraph.)

THE MARCH OVER THE FOREST PLATEAU.

The following is the first of the two letters lately received from Mr. Stanley, whose exploration in the service of *The Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald* has created universal interest:

VILLAGE OF KAGNHYI, DISTRICT OF UCHAMBI USUKUMA, ON THE VICTORIA NIVANZA, MARCH 1.

The second part of the programme laid before me as Commander of the Anglo-American Expedition ended successfully at noon on the 27th February, 1875. The great lake first discovered by Captain Speke—the Victoria Nyanza—was sighted and reached by us on that day; and it is with feelings of most devout gratitude to Almighty God for preserving us, amid manifold perils, that I write these lines.

It seems an age since we started from Mpwapwa of Usagara, whence I despatched my last letter to you. We have experienced so much, seen and suffered so much, that I have carefully to recapitulate in my mind, and turn to my note-book often besides, to refresh my recollection of even the principal events of this most long, arduous, and eventful march to the Victorian Lake. I promised you in my last letter that I would depart as soon as practicable from the old route to Unyanyembe, now so well known, and would, like the patriarch Livingstone, strike out a new line to unknown lands. I did so. In our adventurous journey north I imperilled the Expedition, and almost brought it to an untimely end, which, however, happily for me, for you, and for geographers, a kindly Providence averted.

On leaving Mpwapwa we edged nothward across the Desert of the Mgunda Mkali, or the Forest region, leaving the vain chief of Mbumi far to the South, and traversed Northern Ugogo with the usual experiences attending travellers in Southern Ugogo. The chiefs practised the regular arts; fleeced us of property, and blackmailed us at every opportunity. But occasionally we met tribes more amiably disposed towards strangers, although at times we had to pay heavier tribute in other chiefs' lands. We crossed broad and bleak plains, where foodwas scarce, and cloth vanished fast, to enter hilly districts where provisions were abundant, the people civ l, and the chiefs kind. We traversed troublesome districts where wars and rumours of wars were rife, the people treacherous a nd hostile, to enter countries lying at the mercy of the ferocious Wahumba on the north, and the Wahehe to the south. Thus good and evil fortune alternated during our travels through Ugogo—an epitome in brief of our after experiences. Furious rainy tempests accompanied us constantly, and some days Nature and man alike warred against us, while on others both seemed combined to bless us. Under our generally adverse fates my command seemed to melt away; men died from fatigue, and famine, many were left behind ill, while many, again deserted. Promises of reward, kindness, threats, punishments, had no effect. The Expedition seemed doomed. The white men, though elected out of the ordinary class of Englishmen, did their work bravely—nay, I may say heroically. Though suffering from fever and dysentery, insulted by natives, marching under the heat and equatorial rainstorms, they at all times proved themselves of noble, manly natures, stout-hearted, brave, and—better than all—true Christians. Unrepining, they bore their hard fate and worse fare; resignedly they endured their arduous troubles, cheerfully performed their allotted duties, and at all times commended themselves to my good opinion.

We reached the western frontier of Ugogo on the last day of 1874. After a rest of two days we thence struck direct north, along an almost level plain, which some said extended as far as Nyanza. We found by questioning the natives that we were also travelling along the western extremity of Wahumba, which we were glad to hear, as we fondly hoped that our march would be less molested. Two days' progress north brought us to the confines of Usandawi, a country famous for elephants; but here our route inclined north-west, and we entered Ukimbu, or Uyanzi, at its north-eastern extremity. We had hired guides in Ugogo to take us as far as Iramba, but at Muhalala, in Ukimbu, they deserted. Fresh guides were engaged at Muhalala, who took us one day's march farther north-west, but at night they also disappeared, and in the morning we were left on the edge of a wide wilderness without a single pioneer. On the roads the previous day the guides had informed us that three days' march would bring us to Urimi, and, relying on the truth of the report, I had purchased two days' provisions, so that this second desertion did not much disconcert us, nor raise any suspicion, though it elicited many unpleasant remarks about the treachery of the Wagogo. We therefore continued our journey, but, on the morning of the second day, the narrow, ill-defined track which we had followed became lost in a labyrinth of elephant and rhinoceros trails. The best men were despatched in all directions to seek the vanished road, but they were all unsuccesful, and we had no resource left but the compass. The next day brought us into a dense jungle of acacia and euphorbia, through which we had literally to push our way by scrambling and crawling along the ground under natural tunnels of embracing shrubbery, cutting the convolvuli and creepers, thrusting aside stout, thorny bushes, and by various detours taking advantage of every slight opening the jungle afforded. This naturally lengthened our journey and protracted our stay in the wilderness. On the evening of the third day the first death in this dismal waste occurred.

The fourth day we made but fourteen miles, and the march was threefold more arduous than the preceding tramp. Not a drop of water was discovered, and the weaker people, labouring beneath their loads, and undergoing besides hunger and thirst, lagged behind the vanguard many miles which caused the rearguard under two of the white men much suffering. As the last files advanced they shouldered the loads of the weaker men, and encouraged to encourage them to resume the march. Some of these poor fellows were enabled to reach camp, where their necessities were relieved by medicine and restoratives. But five strayed from the path which the passing Expedition had made, and were never seen alive again. Scouts sent out to explore the woods, found one dead about a mile from our road. the others must have hopelessly wandered on until they also fell down and died.

On the fifth day we arrived at a small village lately erected, called Uveriveri, the population of which consisted of four negroes, their wives, and little ones. These people had not a grain of food to spare. Most of the Expedition were unable to move for hunger and fatigue. In this dire extremity I ordered a halt, and selected twenty of the strongest to proceed to Suna, 29 miles north-west from Uveriveri, to purchase food. In the interval I explored the woods in search of game, but the quest was fruitless, though one of my men discovered a lion's den, and brought me two young lions, which I killed and skinned. Returning to camp from the fruitless hunt, I was so struck with the pinched faces of my poor people that I could have almost wept if I might have done so without exciting fear of our fate in their minds; but I resolved to do so something towards relieving the pressing needs of fierce hunger. To effect this, a shoot iron trunk was emptied of its contents, and, being filled with water, was placed on the fire. I then broke open our medical stores, and took five pounds of Scotch oatmeal and three tins of Revalenta Arabica, with which I made gruel to feed over two hundred and twenty men. It was a rare sight to see these poor famine-stricken people hasten to that Torquay dress-trunk and assist me to cook the huge pot of gruel; to watch them fan the fire to a fiercer heat, and with their gourds full of water stand by to cool the foaming liquid when it threatened to overflow; and it was a still better sight to watch the pleasure steal over their faces as they ate the welcome food. The sick and weaker received a larger portion near my tent, and another tin of oatmeal was opened for their supper and breakfast. But a long time must elapse before I shall have the courage to express my feelings whilst I waited for the return of my people from Suna with food, and fruitless would be the attempt to describe the anxiety with which I listened for the musketry announcing their success. After forty-eight hours' suspense we heard the joyful sounds, which woke us all into new life and vigour. The grain was most greedily seized by the hungry people, and so animating was the report of the purveyors that the soldiers one and all clamoured to be led away that afternoon. Not being willing myself to march from this fatal jungle, I assented; but two more poor fellows breathed their last before we left camp.

We pitched that night at the base of a rocky hill overlooking a broad plain, which, after the intense gloom we confined atmosphere of the jungle, was a great pleasure to us; and next day, striking north along this plain, after a long march of twenty miles under a fervid sun, we reached the district of Sona, in Urimi. At this place, we discovered a people remarkable for their manly beauty, noble proportions, and utter nakedness. Neither man nor boy wore either cloth or skins; the women bearing children alone boasted of goat-skins. With all their physical comeliness and fine proportions, they were the most suspicious people we had yet seen. It required great tact and patience to induce them to part with food for our cloth and beads. They owned no chief, but respected the injunctions of their elders, with whom I treated for leave to pass through their land. The permission was reluctantly given, and food was grudgingly sold; but we bore with all this silent hostility patiently, and I took great care that no overt act on the part of the Expedition should change the sullen into hatred. Our people were so worn out with fatigue that six more poor fellows died here, and the sick list numbered thirty. Here also Edward Pocock fell seriously ill of typhoid fever. For his sake, and for that of the other sufferers, I halted in Suna four days; but it was evident that the longer we stayed in their country the less we were liked by the natives, and it was incumbent on us to move, though much against my inclination. There were many grave reasons why we should have halted several days longer, for Edward Pocock was daily getting worse, and the sick-list increased alarmingly; dysentery, diarrhœa, chest diseases, sore feet, tasked my medical knowledge to the utmost; but prudence forbade a stay. The rearguard and captains of the expedition were therefore compelled to do the work of carriers, and every soldier for the time being was converted into a *pagazi*, or porter. Pocock was put into a hammock, the sick and weakly were encouraged to do their utmost to move on with the Expedition to more promising lands, where the natives were less suspicious, where food was more abundant, and where cattle were numerous. Imbued with this hope, the entire camp resumed its march across the clear, open and well cultivated country of Urimi.

Chiwyu next reached about 4 o'clock, after a short walk, and here the young Englishman, Edward Pocock, breathed his last, to the great grief of us all. According to two rated pedometers we had finished the 400th mile of our march from the sea, and had reached the base of the mountains whence the trickling streams and infant waters begin to flow Nileward, when this noble young fellow died. We buried him at night, and a cross cut deep into a tree marks his last resting-place at Chiwyu. As we travelled north we became still more assured that we had arrived in the land whence the extreme southern springs, rivulets, and streams discharged their waters into the Nile. From a high ridge overlooking a vast extent of country, the story of their course was plainly written in the deep depressions and hollows trending northward and north-westward; and as we noted these signs of the incipient Nile we cheri hed the growing hope that before long we should gaze with gladdened eyes on the mighty reservoir which collected these waters that purled and rippled at our feet, into its broad bosom, to discharge them in one body into the White Nile. From Chiwyu we journeyed two days through Urimi to Mangara, where Kaif Halleck—he carrier of Kirk's letter-bag to Livingstone, whom I compelled to accompany me to Ujiji in 1871—was brutally murdered. He had been suffering from asthma, and I had permitted him to follow the main body slowly, the rearguard being all employed as carriers because of the heavy sick-list, when he was waylaid by the natives and hacked to pieces. This was the first act of hostility on the part of the Warimi. Unable to fix the crime on any particular village, we resumed our journey, and entered Iturn, a district in Northern Urimi, on the 21st of January.

The village near which we camped was called Vinyata, and was situated in a broad and populous valley containing probably, some two or three thousand souls. Here we discovered the river which received all the streams that flowed between Vinyata and Chiwyu. It is called. Leewumbu, and its flow from this valley is to the west. Even in the dry season it is a considerable stream, some twenty feet in width and about two feet in depth, but in the rainy season it becomes a deep and formidable river. The natives received us coldly, but we were two days' journey from Iramba I redoubled my exertions to conciliate the surly suspicious people, and that evening my efforts seemed crowned with success, for they brought milk, eggs, and chickens for sale, for which I parted freely with cloth. The fame of my liberality reached the ears of the great man of the valley, the magic doctor, who, in the absence of a recognised king, is revered by the natives with the deference and respect due to royalty. This important personage brought me a fat ox on the second day of my arrival at Vinyata, and in exchange received double its value in cloth and beads, while a rich present was bestowed upon his brother and son.

The great man begged for the heart of the slaughtered ox, which was also given him, and other requests were likewise honoured by prompt compliance.

We had been compelled to take advantage of the fine sun which shone this day to dry the bales and goods, and I noticed, though without misgiving, that the natives eyed them greedily. The morning of the third day the magic doctor returned again to camp to beg for some more beads to "make brotherhood with him." To this, after some slight show of reluctance to give too much, I assented, and he departed apparently pleased. Half an hour afterwards the war-cry of the Watoru was heard resounding through each of the two hundred villages of the Leeumbu Valley. This war-cry was similar to that of the Wagogo, and phonetically it might be spelt "Hehu, A Hehu," the latter syllables drawn out in a prolonged cry—thrilling and loud. As we had heard the Wagogo sound such war notes upon every slight apparition of strangers, we imagined that the warriors of Iturn were summoned to contend against some marauders like the warlike Waramba or other malcontent neighbours, and, nothing disturbed by it, we pursued our various avocations, like peaceful beings, fresh from our new brotherhood with the elders of Iturn. Some of our men were gone out to the neighbouring pool to draw water for their respective messes; others had wandered off to cut wood; others, again, were about starting to purchase food, when suddenly we saw the outskirts of the camp darkened by about a hundred natives in full war costume. Feathers of the bustard, the eagle, and the kite waved above some of their heads; the mane of the zebra and the giraffe encircled other swarthy brows; in their left hands they held bows and arrows, while in their right they bore spears.

This hostile gathering naturally alarmed us, for what had we done to occasion disturbance or war? Remembering the pacific bearing of Livingstone when he and I were menaced by the cannibal Wabire, I gave orders that none should leave camp until we could ascertain what this hostile proceeding meant, and that none should by any demonstration provoke the natives. While we waited to see what the Waturu intended to do, their numbers increased tenfold, and every bush and tree hid a warrior. Our camp was situated on the edge of a broad wilderness that extended westward many days' march; but to the north, east and south, nothing was seen save villages and cultivated ground, which, with the curious mode of agriculture in vogue amongst savages, contained acres of dwarf shrubbery. I doubt, however, whether throughout this valley a better locality for a camp could have been selected than the one we had chosen. Fifty or sixty yards around us was open ground, so that we had the advantage of clear space to prevent the approach of an enemy unseen. A slight fence of bush served to screen our numbers from those without the camp, but, having had no occasion to suspect hostilities, it was but ill adapted to shield us from attack.

When the Waturu had become so numerous in our vicinity that we no longer doubted they were summoned to fight us, I despatched a young man who knew their language to ascertain their intention. As he advanced towards them six or seven warriors drew near to talk with him. When he returned he informed us that one of our men had stolen some milk and butter from a small village, and that we must pay for it in cloth. The messenger was sent back to tell them that white men did not come to their country to rob or quarrel; that they had but to name the price of what was stolen to be paid at once, and and that not one grain of corn or millet-seed should be appropriated by us wrongfully. Upon this the principal warriors drew nearer, until we could hear their voices plainly, though we did not understand the nature of the conversation. The messenger informed us that the elders demanded four yards of sheeting, which was about six times the value of the stolen articles; but at such a moment it was useless to haggle over so trifling a demand, and the cloth was paid. When it was given to them the elders said they were satisfied, and withdrew.

It soon become evident, however, that though the elders were content the warriors were not, as they could be seen circulating violently in crowds. Still we waited patiently, hoping that if the old men and principal warriors were really well disposed towards us their voices would prevail, and that they would be able to assuage the wild passions which now seemed to animate the others. As we watched them we noted that about two hundred detached themselves from the gesticulating crowds east of the camp, and disappeared hurrying to the thick bush west of us. Soon afterwards one of my men returned from the forest bleeding profusely from the face and arm, and reported that he and a youth named Suliman were out collecting firewood when they were attacked by a large crowd of savages, who were hidden in the bush. A knobstick had crushed the man's nose and a spear had severely wounded him in the arm, but he had managed to escape, while Suleman was killed, a dozen spears having been plunged into his back.

This report and the appearance of their bleeding comrade so excited the soldiers of the Expedition that they were only with the utmost difficulty restrained from beginning a battle at once. Even yet I hoped that war might be prevented by a little diplomacy, while I did not forget to open fire and ammunition boxes and prepare for the worst. But much was meanwhile to be done. The enclosure of the camp required to be built up and something of a fortification was necessary to repel the attack of such a large force. While we were thus preparing without ostentation to defend ourselves from what I conceived to be an imminent onslaught, the Waturu, now our declared enemies, advanced upon the camp and a shower of arrows fell all round us. Sixty soldiers, held in readiness, were at once ordered to deploy in front of the camp, fifty yards off; the Wanguana, or freemen of Zanzibar, obedient to the command, rushed out of the camp, and the battle commenced. Immediately after, these sixty men, with axes, were ordered to cut bushes and raise a high fence of thorn around the camp, while twenty more were employed to throw up lofty platforms like towers within, for sharpshooters. We busied ourselves in bringing the sections of the Lady Alice inside to make a central refuge for a last resistance, and in otherwise strengthening the defences. Every one toiled with a will, and while the firing of the skirmishers, growing more distant, announced that the enemy was withdrawing, we were left to our task unmolested. When the camp was prepared I ordered the bugle to sound the retreat, in order that the savages might think the time to consider whether it was politic for them to renew the fight.

The skirmishers now returned, and announced that fifteen of the enemy were killed, while a great many more were wounded and borne off by their friends. All my men had distinguished themselves—even "Bull" my British bull-dog, had seized one of the Waturu by the leg, and had given him a taste of the power of the sharp canines of his breed before the poor savage was mercifully despatched by a bullet. Under the circumstances that day from further trouble, and the next morning we waited events until nine o'clock, when the enemy appeared in greater force than ever, having summoned their neighbours all round to assist them, as I now felt assured, in our ruin. Though we were reluctant to open upon people whom I the previous day thought might still be converted into friends, we were not slow to continue fighting if the natives were determined on hostilities. Accordingly I selected four experienced men to lead four several detachments, and gave orders that they should march in different directions through the valley, and meet at some high rocks distant five miles off; that they should seize upon all cattle, and burn every village as soon as taken. Obedient to the command they sallied forth from the camp, and thus began the second day's fight.

They were soon vigorously engaged with the enemy, who fled fast and clamorous before them to an open plain on the banks of the Leewumbu. The detachment under Farjalla Chirichi became so excited, and because the enemy ran imagined that they had only to show themselves to cause every native to fly; but once on the plain—having drawn them away into isolation some miles from any succour—the negroes turned upon them and slaughtered the detachment to a man, except the messenger, who had been detailed to accompany the party in order to report success or failure. I had taken the precaution to send one swiftly-footed man along with each detachment for this purpose. The messenger came from Farjalla to procure assistance, which was at once despatched, though, indeed, too late to aid the unfortunate men, but not too late to save a second detachment from a like fate, for the victorious enemy, in the broad valley, the first division, had turned upon the second with the evident intention to cut up in detail the entire force opposed to them. When the support arrived they found the second detachment all but lost. Two soldiers had been killed: the captain, Feraban, had a deep spear wound in his side: the others were beamed in. A volley was poured into the rear of the astonished enemy, and the party was saved. With their combined forces our people discharged a second volley, and then continued their march almost unopposed to the northern and eastern extremity of the valley. Meanwhile, smoke was seen issuing from the south and south-east, informing us that the third and fourth detachments were pursuing their way victoriously; and soon a score or more villages were seen in various volumes of smoke. By 4 o'clock a distance of eight miles we beheld burning villages, and shortly after the blazing settlements to the north and east announced our triumph on all sides. Towards evening the soldiers returned, bringing cattle and an abundance of grain to the camp; but when the muster-roll was called I found I had lost 21 men, who had been killed, while 35 deaths of the enemy were reported.

The third day we renewed the battle with sixty good men, who received instructions to proceed to the extreme length of the valley, and destroy what had been left on the previous day. These came to a strong and large village on the north-east limit, after a slight resistance, they entered, loading themselves there with grain, and afterwards setting the village on fire. Long before noon it was clearly seen that the savages had had enough of war, and were quite demoralised, for that our people returned through the now silent and blackened valley without molestation. Just before daybreak on the fourth day we quitted our camp and continued our journey north-west, with provisions sufficient to last six days, leaving the people who had fought for the harsh fate they had drawn on themselves by their greedy treachery, and wanton murderous attack on peaceful strangers.

We are still a formidable force, strong in numbers, guns, and property, though, for an Expedition destined to explore so many thousand miles new countries, we had suffered severely. I had started from the coast with over 300 men, but when I reviewed the Expedition at Mgongo Tembo, in Iramba, which we reached three days after departing from the scene of our conflict, I found I had but 194 left. In less than three months I had already lost by dysentery, famine, heart-disease, desertion, and war, over 120 men natives of Africa, and one European. I have not now the time—for my work is but beginning—to relate a tithe of our adventures, or how we suffered. You can better imagine our perils, our novel and strange fortunes, if you reflect on the loss of 120 men out of a force so limited. Such a reduction even in a strong regiment would be deemed almost a catastrophe. What name will you give to me when you cannot recruit your numbers, when every man that dies is a loss that cannot be repaired; when your work, which is to last years, is but commencing; when each morning you say to yourself, "This day may be your last?"

(To be continued.)

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